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Gas Credit Cards Curbed; French Radiocast Again; Free Training at Quoddy

The World's Day—December 30, 1942

Washington: Gas Courtesy Ban Effective Jan. 1

The Petroleum Administration for War announced that, effective Jan. 1, gasoline companies will be forbidden to issue to motorists or use credit, courtesy, or identification cards unless the cards are limited to a single station. The ban will not go into effect until Feb. 1 for commercial vehicles, in order to give owners time to arrange for buying gasoline on some other basis.

Economic Director James F. Byrnes said that the best that can be hoped for is maintenance of the present supply of oil and gasoline to the Eastern seaboard area after conferring on the problem with presidents of six major railroads.

The War Manpower Commission estimates that 2,500,000 more persons will be needed in full-time employment and in the armed services by the end of 1943 than the 62,500,000 total previously forecast, because of the greater needs of agriculture, lend-lease and supply. [Page 3.]

President Roosevelt disclosed he had submitted to the War Department for recommendation the question of furloughing men in the armed services who also are members of state legislatures meeting in the next year.

Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Commander of U. S. Forces in the Middle East, was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the War Department announced, for his participation in flights through the area of his command when he headed the Caribbean Defense Command prior to his transfer.

Formation of a 37-member national commission to study the problems of postwar reconstruction will be proposed in the new Congress convening Jan. 6, Representative Voorhis (D) of California said.

In a coast-to-coast survey of drinking conditions in and around Army camps the Office of War Information reports "there is not excessive drinking among troops, and drinking does not constitute a serious problem." [First Page, Second Section.]

In Europe: Fighting French to Broadcast Again

General de Gaulle, whose forthcoming visit to Washington has just been announced, is to resume the Fighting French radiocasts, which had been temporarily discontinued owing to the delicate situation over the late Admiral Darlan.

War Production in Britain was stated to be still on the increase. So, too, is government expenditure. Unemployment has been reduced to an all-time low of less than 100,000.

Refugees in Portugal, who had made a clandestine entry into the country and were living in a state of serious anxiety, are to receive proper legal status as transit travelers and to reside at a specified center, where they will be sure of food and comfort.

New England: Free Training in War Industry

Free training for war industry, plus board and lodging, offered to 500 girls by Federal Government at new training center at Quoddy, Maine. [Page 2.]

Prospects of unsliced bread and fewer varieties of bakery goods—but maintenance of present ceiling prices—faced Greater Boston housewives today, following a 10 per cent rise in the price of flour, announced by Washington officials. [Page 5.]

National: Floodstream Affects Pittsburgh

Onsurging peak floods swept into the Pittsburgh industrial area, forcing several war plants to close, inundating homes, stores and streets and curtailing rail and motor transportation.

Americas: Chile Adjourns 'International' Debate

Despite unofficial reports that it was about to approve a resolution urging a diplomatic break with the Axis, the Chilean Senate adjourned a long debate on international affairs with the issue apparently still unsettled.

Sinkings at Sea: Million Tons Lost Each Month

The United Nations are still losing 1,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping a month, despite improvement in the submarine situation off the Atlantic Coast, a Monitor dispatch from Washington discloses.

An enemy submarine sank a British Merchantman off northern coast of South America, Navy announced.

China: Japan's Position at Weakest Point

Japan's position in China is seen at weakest in five and one-half years of war. [Page 7.]

Africa: Juin Field Commander Under Giraud

Gen. Alphonse Juin was reported named French field commander in Africa under Gen. Henri Giraud.

Canada: Ontario District to Join in Blackout

Ontario districts are to join in what is expected to be America's largest surprise blackout test early in January. The test is to cover the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara regions, a large part of New York State, a section of Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Canadian meat up to 25 per cent of the total production was sent to the United Kingdom in 1942, Canadian supply officials said.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Governor to Break Precedent By Taking Oath, Jan. 7, at 2.30

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A tradition which has prevailed for decades will be shattered on Beacon Hill on inauguration day, Jan. 7, when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will take his oath of office at 2:30 in the afternoon instead of at noon as custom has dictated.

This departure from tradition has been taken so that the inaugural ceremonies will not conflict with President Roosevelt's address to Congress which is scheduled for 12 o'clock.

When Governor Saltonstall takes the oath of office for the third consecutive time he will become the first man ever to serve a third term under the biennial election system.

Inaugural ceremonies this year will be kept simple because of war conditions. No formal invitations have been sent out as in other years. The usual guests, however, will be on hand, Mayors, Consular officials located in Boston, sheriffs, military attaches of the Governor and representatives of the armed forces.

Brief Message Is Expected

The President of the Senate will administer the oath of office to the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and members of the Executive Council.

Governor Saltonstall's message to the Legislature is expected to be

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, December 30, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20
Financial Pages	14-17
Movie Guide	8
New Hampshire Letter	4
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Page	17
Sports Page	11
Theater and Arts	9
The Home Forum	12
Peacemakers: the Children of God (With Portuguese translation)	
Today's Woman	10
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	9
Classified	18
Real Estate Directory	17
Restaurant (grouped)	11

Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 5:31 p. m.; ends Thursday at 7:42 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 5:32 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:43 a. m.

Peddlers Gay As Range Oil Flows Freely

Lines of delivery trucks gather at depots for the first they have had since last Saturday.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State conservator, declared today that outrageous red-tape had held up distribution of the 1,000,000 gallons of range oil "released" by Robert J. Hull yesterday so that not a single gallon of this reserve had been delivered yet.

Mr. Hull, representing the Petroleum Administration for War, met with Colonel Sullivan this afternoon in what was described as "an effort to cut a hole in the kerosene barrel."

The oil delivered this morning to peddlers in Boston, Colonel Sullivan said, was only the quota-oil due them. "The fact that the 1,000,000 gallons was promised persuaded the primary suppliers to make the deliveries suspended since last Saturday," the conservator declared.

An atmosphere that bordered on gaiety pervaded the yards of range-oil depots today despite the streaming cold rain. Heavy tank trucks filled with oil pulled in continuously, while lines of peddlers' delivery trucks moved slowly past the loading platforms. The first range oil since Saturday was being delivered to the peddlers.

Some, of course, were merely interested in getting back into business and stemming the losses of the past week. Others, however, were in a hurry to get to those customers where the need for heating and cooking oil was most acute.

Contrast to Gloom

As the men stood around waiting for their turn to pull in under the delivery pipes, they indulged in occasional backslapping and joking. It was a vivid contrast to the gloom which has hung as thick as fog over these oil depots for the past three days as the peddlers saw themselves being forced out of business they had been years building up.

Ceiling prices were set yesterday by the Office of Price Administration on kerosene. Oil bought at retail stores will cost 12.3 cents per gallon. Delivered in quantities of less than 25 gallons, it will cost 11.3 cents; in 25-gallon deliveries and more, the cost will be 10.3 cents. Tank wagon deliveries to resellers, such as stores, filling stations, peddlers, in amounts of 25 gallons or more, the cost is 9.5 cents.

James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, said in Washington last night: "Nothing we have discussed offers any hope for a belief that we are going to be able to increase the supply of fuel oil and gas above the figures heretofore determined by Secretary Ickes and Leon Henderson."

All-Day Conference

His conclusion was expressed after an all-day conference with key government officials and presidents of six major railroads. The conference did reveal that the railroads believe they can deliver more petroleum to the Atlantic Seaboard in January than they are doing at present, and Mr. Byrnes declared that in this factor lay "the greatest hope for improvement."

No relief could be expected, he said, from diversion of ocean tankers. Our entire supply of these is needed for transocean deliveries to allied war forces. The Texas to Illinois pipeline will be finished possibly by Feb. 1, he stated. The program of construction of 500 oil barges and 100 tug and towboats will not bring relief for at least six months.

In New York it was learned that a priority list is being prepared by the National Petroleum Administration, whereby schools, hospitals, courthouses, and post offices will have first call on petroleum for public use.

Soviet Drives Forward on Triple Front; Exclusive: Allies Hide Toll by U-Boats; Germans at Bay in Corner of Tunisia

Axis bombers center on any Flying Fortress that moves away from its Allied squadron.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Forces in Tunisia

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN TUNISIA, Dec. 30—The difficulties of the job American Flying Fortresses are doing in their high-altitude precision bombing raids on Bizerte and Tunis are indicated in this advanced Royal Air Force flying field.

The Germans are making intense efforts to deny the northeast corner of Tunisia to the Allies as long as possible and provide a well-protected exit for themselves at the same time.

At present this exit has also been used as an entrance for land reinforcements and a great deal of material for land and air warfare. Antiaircraft fire has been hotter than anything met with so far.

Precision Bombing

Flying Fortress bombing is so accurate that I am reliably informed that people in the residential areas adjoining the docks at Bizerte now don't bother to go to shelters at the Americans' approach.

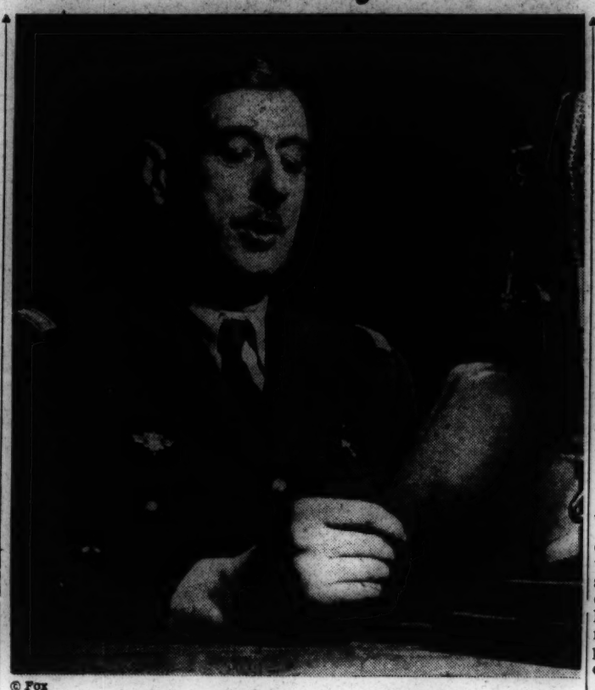
Nazi fighters have such a wholesome respect for the Flying Fortresses fire power that they are reluctant to attack any formation, even if it is unescorted.

Converge on Straggler

What the Germans hope to do is to converge on any straggler which has been winged by German fire. In one such attack the Americans destroy their precious bombsights and foot their way to the Allied lines.

In this campaign the American Air Force is attending mainly to long-range bombing and putting up long-range fighters for convoy duties and ground strafing.

The rest of the fighter work is a predominantly Royal Air Force concern. American pilots assist in British Spitfires, with United States markings.



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Gen. Charles de Gaulle

Leader of the Fighting French who may visit the United States some time in the future for a conference with President Roosevelt to co-ordinate plans for uniting all French forces against the Axis.

U. S. Policy on de Gaulle Linked to African Strategy

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The much-discussed and often predicted visit of Gen. Charles de Gaulle to Washington is apparently being deferred for a time, although President Roosevelt indicated yesterday that the head of the Fighting French may come to this country in the future.

The General will be welcome here, as the President said yesterday, but at the moment, Washington is concerned about a phase of the unification of anti-Nazi French groups which looks primarily toward the immediate situation in North Africa.

Real efforts toward such unification are being made simultaneously in Washington, in London, and in Algiers. But it would be entirely premature to anticipate either the time or the nature of the results.

There are many knotty difficulties in the way.

Among them is a tendency on the part of United States officials to suspect political ambitions in the moves and motives of the de Gaullist group, while its members, in turn, have far from recovered entirely from the impression which American acceptance of Admiral Darlan made on them.

Free Choice

The American State Department's attitude is that the United States is bound by the Atlantic Charter to the ideal of preserving freedom for Frenchmen to choose their own form and personnel of government when they have been liberated and that therefore it cannot recognize any political arrangement which would attempt to predetermine this future French choice.

State department officials hint that General de Gaulle seeks a position of such political influence now as will make him a real factor in the restoration.

Members of the Fighting French in Washington declare that their leader has no motives beyond the liberation of France. They also resent the fact that members of their own group in Africa are still in French prisons, while allegedly Fascist-uniformed groups still are at liberty and retain their uniforms and weapons.

However, there is apparent agreement between American and Fighting French officials that the first step is for General de Gaulle to reach an agreement with General Giraud and work out some formula with him which will bring the two groups together. When that is accomplished, as there is every indication that it will be, there will be little further ground for friction between the two.

Shipments to Africa

Meanwhile, Washington is hard at work with a French African delegation on schedules of shipments to Africa in every category. Hesitation about sending military equipment, which was very strong while Admiral Darlan ruled in Africa, has been liquidated by the elevation of General Giraud, and the technical problems of supplying American products to French forces have been taken in hand.

Washington makes it very clear that it intends to work with the Giraud organization in Africa to the fullest and speediest degree. It hopes General de Gaulle will come along, but Washington has long since made it clear that it considers the co-operation of the French leaders in Africa the most important immediate question. The precedence of the de Gaullist organization over all other anti-Nazi French groups is a matter for later concern.

What it comes down to is the fact that the Fighting French looked upon their organization as the framework into which all French resistance to Germany would be built, while official Washington today apparently is not yet ready to commit itself to such an endorsement.

Nazis shift submarines from American shores but losses elsewhere keep at peak mark.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 — The full facts and gravity of the continuing submarine threat to the whole United Nations' war effort are still being concealed from the public.

The truth is that enemy U-boats are still taking as devastating a toll of Allied shipping as they were in the most critical period of last spring when the losses were, in part, being announced in batches every day or so.

The situation is being made to look better by an official Anglo-American policy of concealment.

High American and British officials are beginning to believe that this censorship policy is unnecessary and unwise and that because of it the Allied people are being lulled into a false sense of security about one of the most important unsolved military problems of the war.

The Christian Science Monitor was today given authority to disclose that the United Nations merchant shipping is being destroyed at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 deadweight tons per month.

American Losses Cut

It is true that American losses have been cut. It is untrue that total Allied losses have been cut.

The United States Navy has done a magnificent job of driving the subs away from American shores with the result that not a single American vessel has been sunk from Boston to Key West since September.

But the submarine is still getting in its havoc and the position is being allowed to look good because the sinkings in distant lanes are no longer being announced.

Thus while American sinkings have been going down, other Allied sinkings have been going up and the over-all losses are admitted to be as great today as they were six and eight months ago.

Furthermore, since fewer survivors from Allied merchantmen sunk in distant oceans are arriving at American ports—their arrival formerly being the occasion for the admission of the sinkings—the American Government is now

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Taking of Kotelnikovski from Germans considered outstanding feat of winter campaign.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Russia's fast-moving armies continue to press forward on three main southern fronts after achieving one of their most significant successes of the war.

From captured Kotelnikovski, key stronghold southwest of Stalingrad, one Soviet spearhead is moving toward Zimovniki, 42 miles to the southwest along the railway to Tikhoretsk.

A second force—in the Middle Don—is reported to have laid siege to another "big populated place," perhaps Millerovo or Kamensk.

A third striking arm, seeking apparently to isolate the Germans in the Caucasus, has occupied Torgovaya and pushed to a point 60 miles east of Elista in the Kalmyck steppes, southeast of Stalingrad.

In capturing Kotelnikovski, the Russians have proved their ability to level a major enemy stronghold—an ability which was significantly lacking in last winter's campaigns—and in so doing they also have seriously endangered the whole Axis defensive position south of Voronezh.

However, the view that occupation of Kotelnikovski seals the doom of 22 German divisions now practically surrounded before Stalingrad, which is credited by the Associated Press to "military quarters" in London, appears extreme. The doom of the hemmed-in troops, numbering perhaps 300,000, cannot properly be counted as sealed until the Russians have captured other strongholds, such as Millerovo and Kamensk, and have rendered Rostov useless as a springboard for further Axis offensive action. It will be recalled that last spring a somewhat similar Soviet offensive failed because the Russians were unable to deprive the Nazis of the use of Kharkov.

Nevertheless, high optimism over the developments in Russia is fully justified. As the British War Office declares in a year-end review of the global conflict, Russia's great winter drives, combined with the North African campaign, have destroyed Germany's hope of a "creative pause" before next spring.

The War Office review, incidentally, estimates that the German Army has lost perhaps 4,000,000 of its peak strength of 8,000,000, due mainly to casualties in Russia.

In North Africa, meanwhile, vanguards of the British Eighth Army attacked covering units of Marshal Erwin Rommel's fleeing Afrika Korps west of the Wadi Bei el Chebir, 180 miles from Tripoli. And in Tunisia, American troops were reported to be within 40 miles of Gabès, in an apparent drive to cut the coast road linking Tunisia with Tripolitania.

In New Guinea, Buna airfield has fallen completely into American and Australian hands, while in Burma British planes carried out new raids on enemy bases.

Australians Plan Synthetic Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 30—Australian experts have determined that the Commonwealth could mass-produce synthetic rubber within 18 to 20 months and harvest natural rubber within a year of getting the seed.

A. R. Penfold, Curator of Sydney Technological Museum, declared that Ausrtalia should start immediately to manufacture synthetic rubber. It could, he said, have a pilot plan operating in six months.

His claim is that the rubber tree and other plants are of secondary importance and will not produce rubber as quickly or efficiently as the chemist will by the production of synthetics. Moreover, he maintains that, except for one or two vital parts which might have to be obtained from America, the equipment can be made here. Synthetic rubber should be manufactured from carbide, as Russia and most other industrial nations producing these synthetics are doing, he said.

The Chief of the Division of Plant Industry of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Dr. B. T. Dickson, proposed the planting of the guayule plant to obtain rubber. "We can harvest a worthwhile amount of rubber a year after we get the guayule seeds we have ordered," declared Dr. Dickson. He disclosed that experimental plantings had already been made on a small scale.

'Pegging' by Allies Near Buna Weakening Japanese Strength

By W. E. Lucas

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Forces in New Guinea

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 30—Slowly but surely Allied troops are eating their way into the fabric that holds together the Japanese defensive positions at Buna and Sanananda.

The battle has developed into a sort of siege in which every day some bastion, large or small, is assaulted and taken.

On the Buna Mission sector, Allied troops are now facing the main Japanese lines of fortifications. An assault, supported by tanks, 10 days ago, gave the infantry sufficient impetus to carry them to positions which they now occupy.

Try to Force Fight

From now on, however, it will be a matter of pegging away at reducing the enemy's strength and gradually creeping around his bunkers, forcing him either to come out and fight or retire back upon his supply bases.

If he can be forced into either of these courses it will mean a tactical success for the Allies.

So far the Japanese have been able to call their own tune in this battle. The Allies have had to fight the enemy in positions of his own choosing and these have always been admirably selected defensive lines. That has been one of the main difficulties in bringing this campaign to a quick conclusion.

Incessant Gun Fire

The end will probably come swiftly and suddenly, as it did at Gona, when the Japanese are on the run.

Artillery fire around the Japanese positions has been incessant. It isn't possible because of the nature of the country to see what the exact effect of the shelling has been, but it must be a constant irritant, prohibiting sleep day and night, and preventing concentration of the enemy's troops and movement of supplies, even if it doesn't do actual damage to his well-concealed redoubts.

Australian and American infantry meanwhile have been creeping up. Between Semimi Creek and the air strip the Australians have captured one or two strong posts from the rear, and are steadily pushing against others.

On the south side of the air strip American patrols have worked their way through the difficult swampy country and are now in position to cover the bunkers with mortar and machine-gun fire from the northwest.

Meanwhile the squeeze has been put on the Buna Mission side of the Japanese lines by Americans in the Buna village area. They have crossed the creek that defends the left flank of the enemy positions and from there they might possibly divide the enemy into two isolated groups.

On the Sanananda track the position has considerably improved. Japanese pockets on the left and right of the roadway, which have been a formidable obstacle to an advance for more than six weeks, have begun to disintegrate.

Strong Points Cleared

Under constant pressure from Australian troops, strong points have been cleared and only a few still remain unreduced.

The Allied front line has advanced several hundred yards down the road.

After more than three weeks, Americans in the "Huggins" road block, as it has come to be called, have been relieved.

Throughout their advance the Americans had been led by an Australian artillery officer. He was quite fearless, and it was largely owing to his leadership and courage that American units were able to get through.

In the final assault against the Japanese, who tried to stop them from reaching this road, this officer was killed just as they gained their objective.

Defenses Built Up

To reach the road was one thing, to stay there was another, and still more difficult was it to main-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Russian Front:

Soviet Army Pushes Beyond Kotelnikovski

The Soviet communiqué did not name the newest objective of the Red Armies, now that Kotelnikovski has been captured, but reported that Col. Gen. N. F. Vatutin's forces had smashed heavy counterattacks in the drive toward Rostov, after having yielded ground slightly in one sector.

Battlefront dispatches reported the advance of Russian tanks and infantry from Kotelnikovski toward Zimovniki.

These reports said Kotelnikovski fell in a night attack after the Red Army had closed in on three sides. It was described as littered

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Cash and U. S. Checkbook Held Big Inflation Perils

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—America's inflationary potential is written on the stubs of millions of bank checkbooks carried in the hip pockets of men and the handbags of women the length and breadth of the nation. It is so big it has thrown a scare into Government officials and private observers. It is growing at an accelerated rate.

Estimates based on Federal figures indicate that the potential purchasing power now being carried around in cash and checkbooks surpasses all past records.

It reached $62,500,000,000 last October, including deposits in savings accounts at which time the Securities and Exchange Commission, in a formal statement from Philadelphia, warned that it was "potentially quite dangerous in view of the inflationary pressures" it might exert.

Today the figure has jumped to $70,000,000,000, it is unofficially estimated. That is only $8,000,000,000 less than the entire cost of carrying on America's share of the war in the fiscal year 1943.

This enormous purchasing power is being carried around in America's hip-pocket. Nobody knows how it will be spent.

Even the owners of the tremendous latent purchasing power haven't decided what to do with the money, so far as the experts can estimate.

It is hip-pocket dynamite, but whether it will go off is anybody's guess. That will depend on taxes, price controls, and patriotism.

Some of it, of course, will go

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Quoddy Offers Free Training to 500 Girls as Aviation Mechanics

Quoddy NYA Training Center Opens First Time for Girls

Nearly 500 girls will be trained free as aviation mechanics and other war workers by the National Youth Administration at Quoddy, Maine, Leon J. Kowal, Regional Administrator of the NYA, announced here today.

The NYA has at Quoddy the largest war production training center of its kind in the country, Mr. Kowal said. For the past two years it has been run for boys, and 600 are there now. For the first time the center will be opened next month to girls. It goes on its new basis the latter part of January. From then on it will be co-ed, and if enough girls and boys come will have a total enrollment of 900. That is its capacity.

An Inviting Program

This is what the National Youth Administration offers:

Free transportation to Quoddy from anywhere in New England or New York State for girls between 16 and 24. Free transportation home, if the girl completes her course satisfactorily. Quoddy is near Eastport, Maine.

Free lodging in dormitories in Quoddy Village, which is a community run by the NYA. Free meals.

Free training, which runs 10 weeks to three months. The average girl should plan to stay three months, officials say, to take full advantage of the courses.

Pay of $10.80 a month, which is enough for spending money.

Practical assurance of a job in war industry when a girl finishes her training.

Opens Way to Good Pay

Almost every girl who does well with the course will be eligible at any Army aviation base for a starting salary of $1,440 a year, Mr. Kowal said. That averages $27.69 a week as a minimum, and many girls get more.

Girls are particularly sought from rural sections, where there is a surplus of manpower. They are not wanted from cities where there is already a shortage of workers. What the Government is trying to do is to cancel the shortages by developing the material available elsewhere.

Training will be given at Quoddy in aviation aircraft and repair, which means the fundamentals of aviation maintenance, in aviation engine maintenance and repair, aviation steel metal work and aviation instruments. This last course is the only one in the aviation group that applicants cannot sign up for. They will be selected.

In addition, there will be courses in radio, drafting, general sheet metal work, machine shop operations and welding.

Only Such Center in East

Quoddy is the only NYA training center in the East offering as many types of courses.

The work to be given the girls is the same as that prepared for the boys, except that some of the machine work may be lighter. Boys between 16 and 24 are also invited to register. It is planned to keep the school about 50-50 as long as the supply of boys holds out.

Applications can be made to the NYA offices in the principal cities or to the more numerous offices of the United States Employment Service. By letter, a good address is the regional headquarters of the NYA at 10 Post Office Square, Boston, or direct to Quoddy Village, Maine.

"There is a great demand for aviation ground mechanics," observed Mr. Kowal. "If a draft of women for war industry should be coming on some time in the future, today's opportunity offers an exceptional chance to get ahead with training for the better types of semi-skilled jobs."

Grew Out of Dam Venture

The Quoddy training center grew out of abandoned effort to build the Quoddy Dam in 1934-5. When the Federal Government began work on the dam, it built the village for the construction workers and put in machine shops. After the project was dropped, the NYA moved in several years later to utilize the housing and equipment.

"We have a real community in Quoddy Village, and boys and girls going there are going to get something worth while," Louis Varrichione, Director of the Village, said today on a visit to the NYA regional headquarters in Boston.

"The foremen and instructors in the shops live in the village with their families. We have about 100 single and double houses, which were put up for the engineers who were to build the dam.

"The youth live in three very large dormitories. These are divided up into apartments housing three to five of the young folks. There are 275 to 300 youths in each of the dormitories.

Village Has All Conveniences

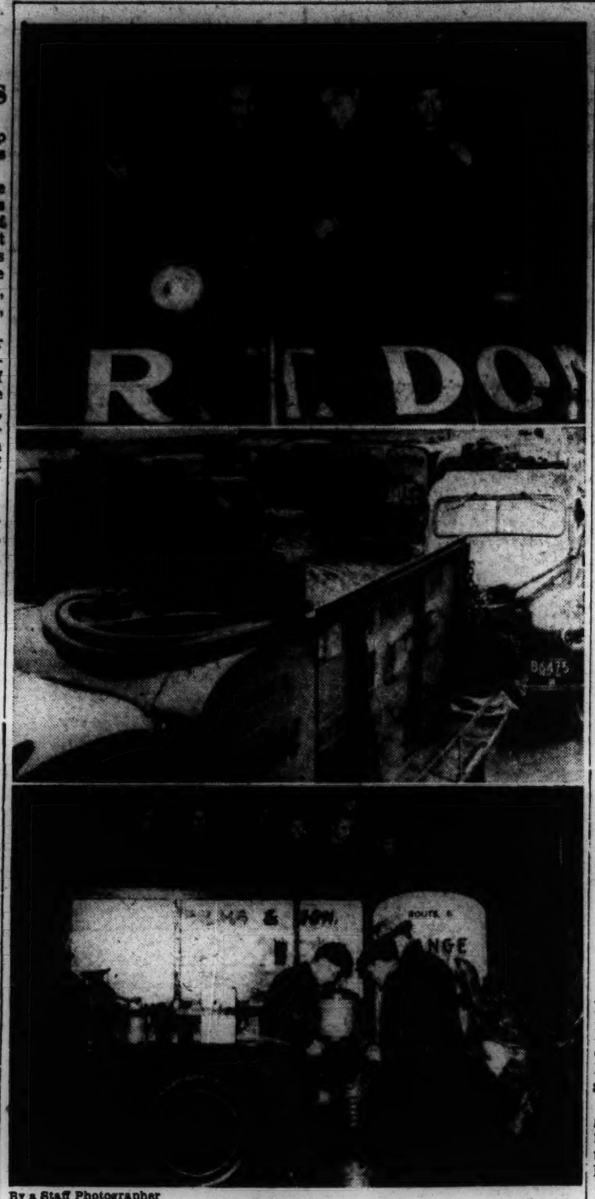
"The village has its own central power plant, its own playground, fire department, police department, post office, and a large central dining hall which can seat 900 at one time. The young folks have their meals there.

"Altogether there are between 1,500 and 1,800 people living in the village. The supervisory staff numbers 125 to 130, and of this group the instructors comprise 40 to 50.

"The youth are not isolated. There is no camp atmosphere. The village is just a typical American community. The youth have their own Quoddy Village Youth Government and their own newspaper. They also have a canteen.

"The Youth Government employs two men to run the canteen, which serves as a general store for the people of the village. From the earnings of the canteen, the young folks obtain the money to print their newspaper and finance other community activities which the Federal Government does not finance.

"There is no make-believe about all this. The young people are given rights and privileges coupled with a broad basis of responsibility."



By a Staff Photographer

Oil Peddlers Fill Up

Scenes at one of Boston's 70 oil distribution depots this morning, as the first tankfuls of range oil became available to peddlers since last Saturday. A line of peddlers' tank trucks filed continuously past the loading platform at the Boston Ice Company's yard at 968 Massachusetts Avenue and departed with full loads to deliver precious heating oil to families in the poorest sections of the city. Despite streaming rain, faces were cheerful, as peddlers saw at least brief respite in their current battle to stay in business against terrific odds.

Servicemen To Get Double Boston Treat

A "double treat" is in store for all servicemen next Monday night when, at the opening meeting of the special gifts division of the Greater Boston United War Fund, Henry R. Luce, editor of Time, Life and Fortune Magazines, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, will appear on the Symphony Hall platform.

In making the announcement general chairman Charles C. Cabot said that due to the numerous requests from servicemen to hear the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Mr. Luce a block of tickets would be reserved for soldiers and sailors. These tickets will be available at the Buddies' Club ticket office through the United Service Organizations - Greater Boston Soldiers' and Sailors' Committee.

The services of Dr. Koussevitzky and the members of his orchestra are donated for the occasion as are those of Mr. Luce who will be the principal speaker of the evening.

The decision to invite servicemen to the meeting has greatly reduced the number of seats available, and those desiring to attend are urged to make their reservations at once by contacting the United War Fund headquarters, 70 Federal Street, Boston.

Connecticut Gas Stations Selling Product as Usual

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30 (AP) —Atlantic Refining Company gasoline stations continued to sell gasoline in Connecticut as usual today despite an announcement from a local official of the concern that such sales would stop at midnight.

"Atlantic stations are selling gasoline today; that's all I can say," replied L. E. Wilson, Hartford district manager, when asked about last night's announcement.

From sources elsewhere in the State it was reported that the order halting sales applied to the Atlantic Company's terminal plants and not to individual retailers, who were privileged to continue selling what stocks they had on hand.

The original announcement said the company wanted to "find out about the gasoline stock situation" before resuming sales, which, it was indicated, would be within a few days.

A. R. Davidson of New Haven, chairman of a gasoline dealers' supply and distribution subcommittee, said last night that, while he knew of no order halting sales by any company, the gasoline supply in this area was "at its lowest."

He was not immediately available today for further comment.

By a Staff Photographer

While Others Sleep, Defense Workers Attend Movies

Inaugurating a series of continuous all-night shows designed to offer night defense workers an opportunity to see the movies, Loew's Orpheum Theater kept its box office open last night until 2 o'clock this morning, with the complete show ending at 5 a. m. Workers are shown here as they arrived in their working clothes.

'Grove' Indictments Seen Near —Woman Storms Jury Room

A woman, who refused to give her name, made an unsuccessful attempt to be heard by the Suffolk County Grand Jury this morning, which completed its list of witnesses in the Cocoanut Grove case yesterday, and today prepared its report on criminal responsibility

Her appearance was the first "unscheduled event" in the state-county investigation, court officials agreed, pointing out that more such indignant citizens in such a major case might have been expected to have stormed the jury's chambers.

The lack of such evidence of public indignation indicates that the public generally is well satisfied that responsible officials are doing all they can to apply justice, one court attaché said. However, the "orderliness" does not mean that there will be no uproar if the jury's action does not prove satisfactory, he said.

In fact, there have been intimations that many public-spirited citizens are "holding their fire" until they see what the jury does in the way of criminal indictments, which is the normal procedure, it was pointed out.

The "mystery woman" was closeted for 15 minutes with State Detective Joseph Ferrari, who has been in charge of the summoning of witnesses, but he said that she would give no name and that she had no evidence to add.

She told reporters that she wanted justice done, saying that the 489 fire victims "weren't killed, they were murdered." Asked about her interest in public affairs, she said she had been active in prison welfare, recalling as one instance having obtained a home and a job, through a newspaper Christmas fund, for the widow and baby of the executed murderer of a Brookline policeman.

The Grand Jury staff was known to be preparing a report which may include both criminal indictments and a statement on irregular conditions such as produced the tragedy.

Arrests of indicted persons may take place before public indictments are made public, it was pointed out.

Two additional suits against the Grove management for $50,000 each were filed yesterday; both were brought by Francis J. Coleman, administrator of the estates of Robert J. and Eleanor L. Coleman, both of Clinton, who perished in the fire.

War Workers' MidnightMovie Well Received

"Wish they'd done this long ago."

"Sure is a swell idea!"

Such were the opinions generally expressed by Greater Boston defense workers, just off duty at 11 p. m. and midnight, as they gathered at the box office of Loew's Orpheum Theater early this morning, eager "first nighters" at the newly established war workers' all-night show.

They had been invited to attend in their working clothes, and that's the way most of them arrived, some even lugging along their dinner boxes. For them, it was a golden opportunity to see a couple of good movies, a privilege denied to most of them since they started working on night shifts.

Most of the workers had gone on duty about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, which meant that if they ever go to the pictures at all, they had to go to morning shows. And, as one expressed it, "We don't like to go at that time of day in our working clothes. But, unless we do, it means hurrying home to change from our good clothes to overalls before hustling off to work."

Many of those attending last night's performance came from some distance—from General Electric, Lynn, and from the Hingham and Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Theater officials were optimistic over the plan, which has been tried out successfully in such war-production cities as Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Buffalo on a one-night-a-week basis. In Bridgeport, Conn., the plan has been extended to an all-night show every night in the week, according to Charles Kurtzman, Divisional Manager for Loew's Theaters.

Manager Howard Burkhardt, of the Orpheum, estimated that there were some 50,000 night defense workers in the Greater Boston area who would benefit by the Theater's new policy.

Night Clubs Held in Suspense Over Entertainment Licenses

Like the parent who keeps his child guessing until the last minute whether he may go to the circus the Boston Licensing Board is keeping all of the City's night clubs and hotels uncertain today over their prospects of being issued 1943 entertainment licenses in time for the New Year's Eve celebration.

If the Licensing Board fails to come through with the 1943 licenses Boston's night clubs will not be able to present any floor shows after midnight Thursday. In past years such shows have extended to 4 in the morning on New Year's Day.

While members of the Licensing Board refuse to commit themselves on the licensing situation, it is fully believed by many that the licenses will be forthcoming before long.

Whether entertainment is available to Bostonians this New Year's Eve doesn't seem to matter, for there is a gay atmosphere prevailing around the Hub today. Reservations at most night spots are heavy and there has been a rush on such noise makers as horns and ratchet whirl-a-gigs. Boston town will be filled with merry makers Thursday night. Midnight shows at many of the theaters will attract thousands.

The Boston and Maine announces that there will be no special trains leaving the North Station in the wee hours of Friday morning as has been the practice during the past five years. Late celebrators will have to use the regular trains leaving at scheduled hours.

However, the Boston Elevated announces that there will be 10 minute train service on rapid transit lines and increased surface, car, bus and trackless trolley service into the early hours of Friday morning. Frequent service will be furnished in the Tremont Street and Boylston street subways. All stations on the rapid transit system will be open except Thompson, Kendall, Atlantic Avenue and Adams Square stations, which will close at the usual time.

The usual night car, bus, and trackless trolley service will be replaced on New Year's morning by this special service which follows, in general, the day time routes and users of the regular night service are to make use of this augmented service.

Many of Boston's churches will hold special prayer services both on New Year's Eve and during New Year's Day.

Child Nurseries For War-Working Mothers Planned

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 30 (AP) —Maine governmental officials and community authorities today made tentative plans for the establishment in five defense industry sectors of home-school nurseries for children whose mothers were employed in war-production plants.

It was indicated that the first nursery would be operated in the Biddeford-Saco area.

State Civilian Defense officials, co-operating in the project with the State Education and Health Welfare Departments, said that in some sections it probably would be necessary to operate the nurseries on a 24-hour basis because mothers worked on three shifts.

The mothers, officials said, would "pay something toward the expense of these nurseries," with the amount to be determined by each community. Federal funds will be provided to assist in the paying of staff salaries and other expenses.

The nurseries will be in the Saco-Biddeford, Portland, Lewiston, Brunswick, and Bath defense areas.

Governor to Break Precedent

Continued from Page 1

brief with recommendations restricted as far as possible to measures essential for prosecution of the war. The Governor has hoped to present his budget along with his inaugural address. There are indications, however, that he may not be able to present the full and complete biennial budget at that time.

The Constitution requires that the 1943-44 budget be presented to the Legislature not later than Jan. 27. The Governor plans to have his financial program before the General Court well before that date.

The Massachusetts Legislature convenes on Wednesday, Jan. 6, to organize for its third biennial session.

Hunt to Head Senate

Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro will be elected President of the Senate and will probably name Senator Joseph F. Francis (R) of New Bedford as the Majority Floor Leader. Democratic members of the Senate are expected to name either Senator William P. Grant of Fall River or Senator George W. Stanton of Fitchburg as Minority Leader. Senator Grant is believed to have the majority of the votes for election to that position.

In the House Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis appears to have sufficient pledges to assure his election as Speaker. The Republican Floor Leader, whom the Speaker will name, is expected to be either Representative Frederick B. Willis of Saugus or Representative Peter J. Jordan of Revere.

Representatives Michael J. Neville of Cambridge and John E. Powers of Boston are seeking election as Democratic Floor Leader in the House.

The Republican Party will again control both Houses of the Legislature. There will be 26 Republicans and 14 Democrats in the Senate and 143 Republicans and 97 Democrats in the House.

Fourteen new members will take seats in the Senate and all but four of them have had previous legislative experience. Those who have previously served in the Legislature are: Senators Ralph V. Clampit (R) of Springfield; Michael A. Flanagan (D) of Lawrence; Richard I. Furbush (R) of Waltham; J. Frank Hughes (R) of Danvers; Charles J. Innes (R) of Boston; James P. McAndrews (D) of Adams; J. Austin Peckham (R) of Wellesley; Benjamin B. Priest (R) of Haverhill; Everett W. Stone (R) of Auburn, and Sumner G. Whittier (R) of Everett.

Following election of a President of the Senate and Speaker of the House the Senate will re-elect Irving N. Hayden of Quincy as clerk and the House will re-elect Lawrence R. Grove of Roxbury clerk of that body.

Charles O. Holt of Medford will be re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms for the Legislature and chaplains will be chosen in each branch.

All New Senate Pages

Fourteen new pages will be appointed to serve as messengers for the Senators and Representatives. Nine will be named to the House and the entire staff of six Senate pages will be replaced because the boys who served two years ago are all in military service. According to Sergeant-at-Arms Holt, boys between the ages of 16 and 18 are being hired to avoid conflict with the Selective Service Draft.

Final business of organization will be the appointment of committees by the presiding officers of both houses to handle legislative business.

Outlining the policy to be followed in the new session, Senator Hunt said today that "while we want to get things through, we will not railroad any measures or cut down the chance of the people to be heard on legislation."

Bizerte May Be Axis Dunkirk

A favorable situation for the United Nations in North Africa—which may lead to an Axis "Dunkirk" possibly at Bizerte—was described today by Col. Ralph S. Richmond, of Milton, head of the American Field Service, volunteer ambulance force serving with the British Eighth Army.

Colonel Richmond, who is back in Boston for a short furlough after having flown virtually all the way back, reported that the Royal Air Force is laying down a "magnificent" air cover over British ground operations in the desert. He said that he saw hardly any German planes by day and only a very few more by night.

If and when an invasion is launched across the Mediterranean, in which British forces participate, Colonel Richmond said he has been assured by the British command that the American Field Service will be permitted to accompany the expeditionary army.

The extent of the British advance west from Egypt may be realized by Colonel Richmond's assertion that it took him the best part of a week to reach the most advanced units of his own A. F. S. ambulance corps. Just before Colonel Richmond returned to the United States he said that Field Service units were nearly 100 miles beyond Bengazi.

It was also pointed out by Colonel Richmond that approximately 2,000 miles lie between the most distant units of the A. F. S. Drivers and stretcher bearers, he explained, are sent first to British units in Syria for training before being assigned with forces in North Africa.

Concerning the work of the Field Service itself, Colonel Richmond stated that it was accomplishing two most important missions; saving lives most quickly; and forming a genuine friendship between the British and Americans.

New equipment and personnel are continually arriving in North Africa, Colonel Richmond said, to supplement units and men already there. There are plenty of ambulances in service and new ones arrive every month. The ambulances are Dodge-built four-wheel drive cars which perform excellently under very severe desert conditions, Colonel Richmond said.

The Boston office confirmed the personnel additions by a report that 35 men have been accepted here for service. Most of these men are arranging their affairs preparatory to departure.

Among the A. F. S. recruits scheduled to leave soon for North Africa are:

Kenneth Howes, Jr., of Chestnut Hill; William C. Drake, of Malden; Earl Butman, of Beverly; John Gulick, of Edgartown; Ian F. Forman, of Danvers; Thornton C. Young, of Worcester, and David A. Ritchie, of Winchester.

A. F. S. men Colonel Richmond has recently seen and reports "all well" are:

Roger Pierce, of Milton; John W. Laveraek, of Brookline, and Robert Draper, of Hopedale.

C. I. O. Would Have Congress Study the Beveridge Project

The 1943 legislative program of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts includes a request to memorialize Congress for a study of social legislation along lines of the Beveridge plan recently proposed in Great Britain, and opposition to the prohibition of political contributions by labor unions.

The C. I. O. program for the coming Legislature was outlined here today by leading C. I. O. spokesmen. Action will be taken at a special meeting of the State C. I. O. Council here Jan. 10, and bills drafted at once for filing before Jan. 16, the last day.

Sidney S. Grant, Boston labor attorney, has been designated by the State C. I. O. Council as its acting legislative agent. He will represent the Massachusetts organization in all its legislative matters, it is announced by Joseph A. Salerno, State C. I. O. president.

Filed by Barnes

The bill to ban political contributions by labor unions was recently drafted and filed at the instance of Clarence A. Barnes, a new member of the Governor's Executive Council from Mansfield.

"This would put labor unions in the same class as corporations," Mr. Barnes said today. "Corporations cannot make political contributions. Why should labor unions divert to political purposes funds contributed by their members?"

In objecting to the bill, President Salerno of the C. I. O. said:

"The employers through their chambers of commerce—city, state and national—and the manufacturers' associations spend millions of dollars lobbying to promote their interests as employers. Why should labor be deprived of its democratic right to promote candidates that will prptect existing legislation and advance new legislation?

"The cornerstone of our democracy is equality of opportunity. What labor wants is an equal chance. It becomes a mockery to give labor the right to exercise its political power and then try to cripple that right."

Mr. Salerno added that of the $6,000 spent by the State C. I. O. in the last political campaign in Massachusetts, none came out of the treasury of the State C. I. O. but all came as voluntary contributions from local C. I. O. unions throughout the state.

Right to Earmark

"Our unions have the right to earmark their contributions so as to have them spent for particular candidates," he said. "We filed an accounting of our political expenditures at the State House. The candidates we chiefly backed were Edward J. Casey for the Senate, Governor Saltonstall for re-election, and Tom Eliot for the House." The C. I. O. also opposed Joseph W. Martin, Republican minority leader, for re-election.

As to the Beveridge plan, Mr. Grant said that the proposal was for the C. I. O. to petition the Massachusetts Legislature to memorialize Congress to consider the extension of social legislation along the lines of the Beveridge report.

Other C. I. O. measures will include:

Opposition to retention of merit rating in the State unemployment insurance system. Merit rating was designed to give employers who are able to stabilize employment by keeping the same workers steadily employed a reduction in their jobless insurance taxes.

Increase in the benefits paid under unemployment insurance.

Opposition to the bill, also drafted by Mr. Barnes, for licensing of labor unions.

Appointment of representatives of labor on the board of the Boston City Hospital and of various other city and state institutions.

Field Service Chiefs Confer

By a Staff Photographer

North African Needs Discussed

Col. Ralph S. Richmond of Milton, head of the American Field Service ambulance corps in North Africa, shown conferring with S. Prescott Fay, manager of the Boston office of the A. F. S., upon his return to Boston for a short furlough.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | RAIN | COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate to heavy rain this afternoon and evening ending tonight. Not much change in temperature. Fresh to strong winds.

Southwestern Maine: Rain and slightly warmer tonight. Fresh to strong winds along coast, diminishing slightly.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Moderate to heavy rain this afternoon and tonight, ending late tonight. Not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Moderate to heavy rain this afternoon ending tonight. Not much change in temperature. Fresh to strong winds along coast, diminishing slightly tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:38 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Thursday, 8:10 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Print Galleries" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

A recital will be given by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 9
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Norris Urged To Take Helm Of Liberals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Leaders of liberal forces in the United States today were calling on Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska to take on a new assignment when his congressional career ends this week—the leadership and "disciplining" of the Progressive and Liberal movement of the country.

Making vocal this plea at a testimonial dinner given last night for the veteran Senator, who now enters the ranks of his country's foremost "elder statesmen," Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and others urged Mr. Norris to lead a national Progressive-Liberal-Labor front.

"What we Progressives need is a piece of disciplining," Mayor La Guardia, who had teamed with the Senator in Congress on liberal legislation, declared. "You give us the command and we will follow. You have the experience. You have the competence."

'We' want Senator Norris, for he will give us leadership," Mrs. Roosevelt said, and Mr. Murray agreed, declaring that "labor joins with you to demand that Senator George Norris give us his service as a leader."

Senator Cheered

The retiring Senator, who had taken hard his November defeat at the hands of the people of Nebraska, was visibly cheered by the testimonial dinner, tendered by many of the foremost liberals of the United States. He flashed his old crusading power in his prepared speech when he charted postwar goals of social security and excoriated those who would ridicule the idealism of establishing Tennessee Valley Authorities the world over.

The Committee for Democratic Action and the Nation magazine sponsored the dinner in honor of the Senator whose legislation and leadership were responsible for eliminating the "lame duck" sessions of Congress and for setting up the social-economic experiment known as the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Participating in the tribute were Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court; Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York; Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey; Representative-elect Will Rogers, Jr. (D) of California; James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers' Union; Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Max Zaritsky, President of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, representing the American Federation of Labor.

Letters of Encouragement

His voice carried over the Columbia Broadcasting System network, Senator Norris thanked the thousands who had written him appreciative letters since his defeat at the polls, declaring that "every vestige of sorrow which had entered my heart because of my defeat has been taken away on account of these letters of encouragement."

Turning to the war issues at hand, the Senator, who voted against United States participation in World War I, said the attack on Pearl Harbor had shown that isolation in the modern world was "an impossibility," and that "whether we like it or not, we know that the divine injunction, 'no man liveth unto himself alone,' applies to nations as well as individuals." Charging what he believed should be vital postwar objectives, the Senator declared:

"We are fighting not only for our own freedom and our own liberty, but we are fighting for the liberty and the freedom of all the peoples who believe with us that the advancement which the world has so far made in human relationships must be maintained at whatever sacrifice is necessary."

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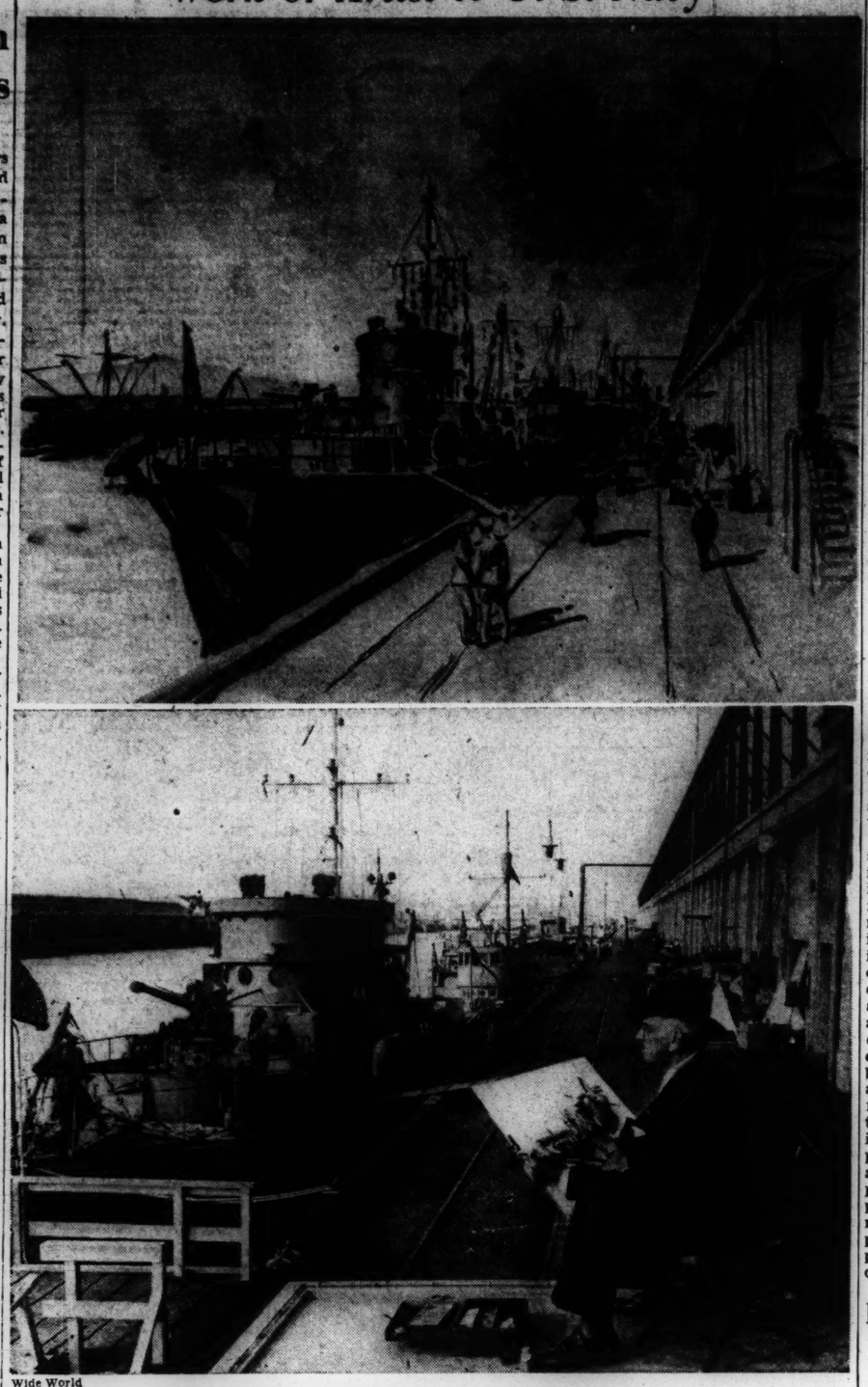

Wide World

Vernon Howe Bailey Painting as in World War I

Top: Reproducing in color mine sweepers and patrol vessels at San Pedro, Calif. Paintings executed by the artist in World War I are now in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Below: Mr. Bailey, one of America's most distinguished artists, has been to virtually every naval establishment in the East and now is on Pacific shores, sketching new battleships under construction, freighters getting their keels and naval men and officers manning the new vessels. This photo shows the artist at the San Pedro Naval Section Base. He is placing on canvas his impressions of mine sweepers and patrol ships.

Churchill Hopes War's Ties to Endure

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a message to President Roosevelt, expressed hope that the bonds of comradeship forged in this war will be a "lasting support in the labors of peace."

The British Prime Minister was replying to greetings the president recently extended on behalf of Congress and the American people to the armed forces of Great Britain.

The text of his message:

"I have received the stirring message sent by you, Mr. President, at this season from Congress and on behalf of the people of the United States and have arranged for its transmission to the armed forces of Great Britain on land and sea and in the air in all parts of the empire or in enemy territory.

"I know it would be their wish that I should cordially reciprocate these greetings. During the past year we have welcomed the ever growing forces from America in our ports and camps and on our airfields. In all theaters of operation men of America and men of Britain have fought side by side under each other's command, as circumstances required.

"Bonds of respect, comprehension and comradeship have been forged which will, I pray, far outlive this war and be a lasting support in the labors of peace when, after we have won victory, we strive to build together a better and a happier world."

Rickenbacker Resumes Desk at Eastern Air Lines

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker returned to his desk as President and General Manager of Eastern Air Lines at 10 Rockefeller Plaza yesterday.

Captain Rickenbacker, recuperated from his experiences in the Pacific, granted no interviews.

The firm said Captain Rickenbacker would remain at his desk temporarily and that it was not known when he would resume his Army duties.

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Number of Needed Workers Is Increased to 65,000,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The acuteness of the manpower problem facing the nation in 1943 was emphasized yesterday when the War Manpower Commission estimated that a total of 65,000,000 workers will be needed in full-time employment and the armed services by the end of that year.

These estimates added 2,500,000 to previous official forecasts that the total required would be 62,500,000.

While there was no change in the estimated that 20,000,000 would be needed in war industry alone, commission statisticians explained that the 1943 figure was based on the assumption that there would be a 10 per cent increase in output per worker.

Paul V. McNutt, WMC Chairman, said at a press conference that the 2,500,000 expansion in the estimate of total military and labor needs was attributable to greater needs of "agriculture, lend-lease and supply."

Although he declined a full explanation, he did say he would "go as far as necessary" to give agriculture all the workers needed to plant and harvest the crops called for by the 1943 farm program.

New Kind of Farmers

"I think it will require utilization of a good many people who have not been in agricultural work before," he remarked.

The WMC chief said that the number of persons engaged in war industry had grown from 6,900,000 to 17,500,000 during 1942 while the number in non-war industry had dropped from 29,200,000 to 21,100,000.

Commission statisticians said that as many as 9,000,000 might have to be added to the total full-time labor and military force during next year, and said this might be accomplished by:

Drawing into the force 4,000,000 persons, mostly women, who have never worked before, and 70,000 of the approximately 1,700,000 now unemployed.

Transferring about 2,800,000 men and women to more essential work that they are now performing.

Getting the equivalent of 700,000 more workers by raising the average work-week of the labor force to 48 hours, and getting the equivalent of an unstated additional number by increasing the efficiency of industry beyond the 10 per cent already anticipated in the estimates by such methods as better scheduling of flow of materials.

No Gain in Longer Hours

Drawing the remaining number from the ranks of those over or under the ages of persons in the present labor force.

The statisticians cautioned that the results which could be obtained from lengthening the work week could easily be overestimated and said that over-lengthening of hours might reduce rather than increase production.

They said it could be figured statistically that extending the work week to 54 hours might be the equivalent to getting 1,400,000 new workers, but because of human factors, including fatigue, there might actually be a loss in production just as if there had been a loss of workers.

Meanwhile, Mr. McNutt told reporters he regarded compulsory job control legislation as unnecessary at this time and said he had not yet used even the indirect penalties available to him to force compliance with his requests upon employers and employees.

He said neither war industry nor farm production had been curtailed so far by a shortage of manpower and said he was "happy over results obtained through voluntary stabilization agreements put into effect in several areas.

Foreign-Language Press to Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—A "victory conference" of the foreign-language press of New York, organized to mobilize foreign language publications for increasing usefulness in America's war effort, will be held at the Roosevelt Hotel on Saturday, Jan. 9, it was announced here today.

Louis Bromfield, making public his call to editors to join the conference, listed more than 30 sponsors of the meeting, including Gen. Julius Deutsch, formerly an official in the German republic; J. Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish liberal; Gov. Charles Poletti, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Viljalmur Stefansson, Raymond Gram Swing, Manuel Komroff, and Genevieve Tabouis.

"There are more than 10,000,000 Americans who read the foreign-language press published in the United States," Mr. Bromfield said. "At least 2,000,000 do not read any press other than their foreign-language newspaper, since they cannot read English. The foreign language press in the main, is loyal. However, wartime demands make essential an effort to coordinate more effectively the contributions which are being made to the victory program. At the same time, it is important that steps be taken to guard against the publication of any fifth-column propaganda."

Army Is Giving 38-Agers Back To Home Front

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Men over 38 who have been manning guns in Uncle Sam's expanding Army are beginning to trickle back to their home communities to take over service assignments on the Civilian Front—jobs in agriculture to produce vitally needed foods, jobs in factories to turn out essential war material.

Although the order to release certain men in that age group from the armed services is less than a month old, a War Department spokesman said that the machinery for their honorable discharge already is functioning, providing they satisfy, on an individual basis, the provisions that:

1. The soldier has voluntarily requested discharge in writing to his immediate commanding officer.
2. The soldier is handicapped by advanced age, 38 years and over, to such an extent that his usefulness to the Army is secondary to that of industry.
3. The soldier has presented satisfactory evidence that he will be employed in an essential war industry, including agriculture, if he is discharged from the Army.

The War Department said that it probably would be "some time" before figures were accumulated from the various camps and posts on the number released. The commanding officer in the field, a spokesman said, has the authority to issue the honorable discharges.

The War Manpower Commission's list of essential industries includes agriculture; food processing; forestry; logging and lumbering; construction; coal-metal and non-metallic mining and processing and quarrying; smelting, refining and rolling of metals; finishing of metal products; transportation; communication, heating; power and illuminating services; health and welfare services; services of education and government; production of aircraft and parts; ships; boats; ordnance and accessories; ammunition; metal shapes and forgings; industrial and agricultural equipment; machinery; chemicals and allied products; rubber products; leather products, textile and apparel for military purposes; petroleum and natural gas and coal products; finished lumber products needed for the armed forces; transportation equipment; materials for packing and shipping products, and communication equipment.

Men Under Draft Still May Volunteer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—War Department spokesmen said yesterday there is nothing in the War Manpower Commission's order ending general enlistments to prevent a man who is subject to Selective Service from volunteering for immediate induction into the Army.

That statement came in response to queries as to how, in view of the WMC order, Felix and Charles Ludwig Hapsburg, sons of the late Emperor Karl and the former Empress Zita of Austria, were able to volunteer for service in the Army.

The Hapsburg brothers, now residents of Washington, will be inducted today. Their local draft board has refused details of the procedure by which they volunteered for induction, saying all information of that nature is confidential.

Presumably, however, they had registered for Selective Service. The War Department spokesman said that anyone registered and eligible for induction could volunteer for immediate service, even though his number had not yet been reached.

Col. Yates Receives Air Corps Honors

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The War Department announces the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Col. Donald N. Yates, Air Corps, for exceptionally meritorious services as special meteorological representative last Aug. 4-Nov. 29.

Colonel Yates is now on duty in the operations division of the War Department general staff.

He entered the military academy from Bangor, Maine, and his wife lives at Barksdale Field, La.

The Department also announced other awards of Distinguished Flying Crosses and of Air Medals:

The Flying Cross, "for extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight of a patrol mission off the Atlantic Coast on last July 7," to Corporal Presley C. Broussard, Delcambre, La.

The Air Medals, "for meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight off the coast of Florida on June 20," to Second Lieut. Carlus Turner, Pahokee, Fla., and Privates Louis Kirkpatrick, Mountain Home, Ark.; Vincent O. McMahon, Jr., Providence, R. I., and James N. Thomas, Mebane, N. C.

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Nylon Goes to War as 'Chutes

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 30—That last pair of gossamer Nylon hose some day may help to let a paratrooper down safely in Africa or Burma if you turn them into the hosiery scrap campaign.

Almost as startling as the discovery of Nylon itself is a new process just developed at the du Pont company here for turning old stockings back into chemicals that can be respun into parachutes and other military equipment that needs to be strong, light, and durable.

Plagued by a shortage of machinery for making adipic acid and hexamethylene diamine—the two component parts of Nylon—du Pont chemists have learned to chemically "unravel" old stockings so the salvaged chemicals can be spun into new Nylon for vital military uses.

The "unraveling" process was shown Army and Navy officials and newspaper reporters in connection with the award of the Army-Navy "E" flag to the Nylon research laboratory and pilot plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. on Dec. 29. Company officials announced that the process, developed in the past three or four months as parachute silk supplies became tighter, is now being built into the plant and shortly will be ready for production.

"Trade-ins" Possible

Possibility that in postwar days women will be able to turn in their old Nylon hose and have them made over "as good as new" was raised in connection with the demonstration, but officials were not ready to say what the cost factor would be.

A pair of Nylon hose is between 85 and 90 per cent recoverable and, according to du Pont chemists, the remade product is "indistinguishable from the original."

The hose the Government is collecting and selling back to du Pont are dumped, just as they come from the collection depot, into a bottle of "brew" which separates the two original components—adipic acid and diamine. The crude adipic acid is treated with black charcoal to purify it and turn it white. The diamine solution is distilled to free it from dye and other impurities and convert it into a white crystalline substance. Then the process of combining, polymerization, melting, and spinning is started all over again to make the spools of Nylon yarn to be made into parachute cloth or other Army or Navy order.

Nylon not only is being used for the canopies of parachutes, but also goes into tapes, shroud lines, and into harness webbing and belting.

Its elasticity has led to its use for tow ropes for gliders picked up by airplanes in certain Army maneuvers.

Nylon also is being made, on an experimental scale, into tire cords, and tests indicate it is by far the strongest fiber yet found for tire fabrics, thus permitting the saving of weight and rubber in tire manufacture.

Without revealing any military secrets, du Pont officials disclose that many improvements have been made in Nylon since it was diverted entirely to production for Government purposes in February, 1942.

New Items in Abeyance

In addition to Nylon undergarments, girdles, gloves, neckties, fish lines, football pants, tennis racket strings, and brush bristles that were on the market before the war, du Pont has developed Nylon window screens, shoe "leather," rattan for chairs, rope, filaments, and numerous molded plastic articles. Commercial production of all these items is in abeyance for the duration.

Du Pont officials are as much amused by American women's affection for Nylon hose as any one else. The first women's Nylon hosiery produced in the pilot plant was put on trial public sale in Wilmington in October, 1939, six months before it was made available in other cities of the country. Recently Wilmington got its last shipment of Nylon for the duration and the women staged such a rush on the store that it had to close its doors and give the remainder of the stock to the Red Cross for sale among its own members.

Nylon Is Termed Most Durable Fiber

By the Associated Press

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 30

Chemists at the du Pont Nylon experiment station here said that Nylon is stronger, lighter, and more durable than any other fiber.

It is more elastic, too, they say, so that when the girl who donates her last Nylon legwear buys another pair after the war, they positively won't bag at the knees.

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Your Pride in Howard Clothes is Justified..!

It is proved by the fact that at season's end every Howard customer is still a friend. It is evident that you appreciate the Howard creed that returns to the public the benefit of public acceptance, patronage and good will in the form of great clothes value for your money.

So that we may continue to merit your confidence, we faithfully pledge that we shall never deviate from our quality policy and we shall always make every effort to give our customers the most of the best for the least possible cost.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Wing Scout Class Limit Half Reached

Twelve reservations have already been made for the recently announced Wing Scout course for Girl Scout leaders, which will begin on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at the Boston headquarters of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts. Despite transportation difficulties, leaders from as far away as Taunton, Worcester, and Lowell are planning to come to Boston on the six consecutive Wednesdays that will be devoted to this new training course. The class will be limited to 24 and a full enrollment is expected.

The Wing Scout program was inaugurated by the national Girl Scout authorities in answer to a demand for more recreational activities for teen-age girls. It began with a training session in Philadelphia last July, and several leaders' courses are now under way in different parts of the country as a result of that master class. Mrs. T. E. Jordan of Melrose and Miss Marion Brown of Natick, who were sent to Philadephia for the original training, are to be instructors of this first course in Massachusetts. They will be assisted by experts in the field of aviation.

Program Is Twofold

The Wing Scout program has a twofold aim: "To meet the needs of air-minded girls, and to make them aware of the importance of air supremacy for the United States and the many useful careers in aviation" and "to prepare girls for community service in aviation." While Scouts will not actually take to the air under this new program, their training will stand them in good stead when they enter the aviation field, no matter in what capacity they may be. "Wing Scouting" will enable air-minded girls better to keep up with their air-minded brothers.

In order to become a Wing Scout a girl must be nationally registered as a Senior Scout, have the written consent of her parent or guardian, and must be in satisfactory health. During her first year she will be required to take a Red Cross first aid course, unless she already holds a certificate, and to relate one subject in her school course to aviation.

By the time a girl has worked through the four Wing Scout classifications of activities—cadets, workers, builders, fliers—she will know how to build model planes, identify planes in the air, make simple radio repairs, pack a parachute, and dozens of other things pertinent to aviation. Wing Scout Cadets are affiliated with the Junior Air Reserve of the National Aeronautic Association.

Relation to U. S. Effort

Mrs. Jordan will open the session next Wednesday with a discussion of "Why Wing Scouting?" Miss Marguerite Twohy, New England Regional Director, will take up its relation to the rest of Scouting, and Mrs. James L. Faden, President of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, will discuss its relation to the Government effort. Mrs. Faden is a member of the Regional Liaison Committee for War Service.

At the afternoon session, led by Miss Marion Brown, Pilot Charles Scott of E. W. Wiggins Airways will give a talk on "What Makes a Plane Fly?"

Among the other experts who will co-operate in teaching the course are: E. B. Rideout, weather forecaster; Miss Mary C. Fortune, personnel director of Northeast Airlines; Dr. James M. Austin, assistant professor of meteorology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

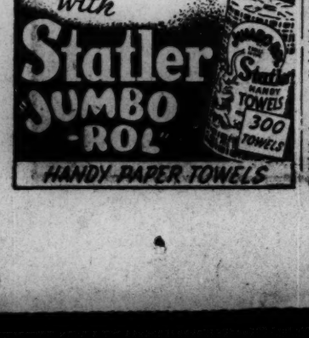
The Scout leaders who have already signed up for the course are: Mrs. Arthur W. Lindgren, Fitchburg; Mrs. Grace Booth, and Mrs. Ruth Bissett, Lynn; Mrs. Dudley Kimball, Belmont; Mrs. J. H. Kennedy, West Concord; Mrs. H. W. Hinds, Worcester; Mrs. Byron D. Woodman, Reading; Mrs. Joseph Hoffman and Miss Dorothea Bates, Quincy; Mrs. Ralph Sweet, Taunton, Framingham and Lowell have reserved places but have not yet decided which leaders will attend. No more than three from any one city may register.

Waltham Mayoral Candidates Named

WALTHAM, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP)—Henry A. Turner, Past Commander of the American Legion Post, and Acting Mayor John F. Devane will be the opposing candidates in a special mayoralty election Jan. 19.

They were nominated in a primary election last night for the office vacated by the passing of Mayor Arthur A. Hansen a few moments after he addressed a war bond rally last September. Approximately one year remains of the unexpired term.

Mr. Turner received 2,611 votes to 1,766 for Mr. Devane. Other candidates split the remainder of the 6,704 votes cast. Only about one-third of the electorate cast ballots.



Roy Pinney from Three Lions

In Boston Concert Jan. 14

Janet Bush, mezzo-soprano, who will give her first Boston concert at the Charlotte Cushman Club on Thursday evening, Jan. 14. One of her favorite pastimes is experimenting with her own special recipes, trying them over and over until they reach a point of perfection.

New Field in Radio Publicity Is Found Opening for Women

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radio publicity is certainly not a woman's field now, but there is no reason why it shouldn't be, according to Miss Marie Houlahan, new Publicity Director of WEEI, who spoke before the New England Woman's Press Association this afternoon. In fact, Miss Houlahan considers that it is eminently a woman's job.

"Radio publicity is essentially constructive work," she said. "It requires imagination and the ability to take nothing and make something out of it. For that reason I think it especially fits woman's temperament."

Mrs. Mary Armstrong Melvin, the other speaker on the program, also emphasized the constructive value of the right kind of publicity. She has been specializing in charitable, educational, and club publicity ever since she opened her own business in Boston in 1933 in the depths of the depression despite the discouraging warnings of friends.

She Made It Conscious

"Boston wasn't very publicity conscious in those days," she said, "but I was convinced that publicity could serve the constructive growth of educational and charitable organizations if it was done the way the editors wanted it done."

Mrs. Melvin believes that newspaper experience is the best training for publicity work. "It enables you to put yourself in the place of the editor and to refuse to be influenced by your clients if the kind of copy they want is not newsworthy from the editor's point of view."

Miss Houlahan, who was with Columbia in San Francisco for 10 years, gave her listeners a vivid picture of the trials and delights of working in radio publicity. It's a public relations job she pointed out and the essence of such a job is an appreciation of human nature. "You have to be able to adapt yourself to everybody else—and I mean everybody else," she laughed. "The Publicity Department is the one that gets kicked about," she explained, "because it is an intangible. No one can put down in dollars and cents how much it means to a station."

Knows What Editors Want

Part of her job is sending stories and pictures to the press about programs and stars.

"The point to keep in mind there," she said, "is that the editor whom you are trying to interest in a story is filling a newspaper and therefore your material must be newsworthy."

Miss Houlahan commented with pleasure upon finding more women at editorial desks these days. She likes dealing with them. "You can go straight to the point with them," she said.

She is also happy to discover that there is a great difference in handling publicity in the West and the East. "The situation out there is much tighter," she said. "Papers in the West are categorically unfavorable to radio publicity. You really have to bootleg a story in by tying it up with some Government agency." In other words, the papers print only the programs and not the stories about stars and broadcasts which we are accustomed to find in our papers here.

Columbia changed stations in San Francisco three times while she was there, which gave her a chance to do a rebuilding job thrice over. This carried with it a bit of exploitation of the circus variety. It was her business to attract ventures to the station, an Army Day program, for instance, the launching of a battleship, or some important civic ceremony. There is keen competition between stations just as between newspapers to get scoops on such happenings.

Build Up Station Popularity

These special events broadcasts, which don't bring the station a cent in revenue, are considered in the light of public service and audience attraction, like the editorial columns of a newspaper as distinguished from its advertising columns, she explained.

Radio publicity is a far cry from the teaching Miss Houlahan prepared to do. During two years at the University of Washington and three at the University of California, she majored in Spanish and minored in history. After four years as a Spanish-English stenographer in an exporting and importing firm, she got into advertising and thence into radio. She never did teach until after she got into radio. Then she taught two summer courses in radio publicity.

Miss Houlahan, who, until last month, had never been farther east of San Francisco than Sacramento, has fallen in love with Boston, so she said in an interview. It is very much like San Francisco, she maintains. Not only is it built on a peninsula (between the Charles River and the Harbor, did you ever think of that?) which restricts its territorial expansion, but it has the same, what she calls, "ear to ear construction" of residences, and the same narrow unplotted streets and three-foot alleys.

Reminds Her of the Owls

Every time she turns around she finds a Liggett drugstore that reminds her of the Owl drugstores in San Francisco with its display of familiar wares in the same layout. The Common reminds her of the park in the heart of her home city, even to the pigeons, only there are more of the latter here. So far she hasn't seen any seagulls circling over the city, but we assured her that's only because she hasn't looked at the right moment.

Miss Houlahan avers that Boston and San Francisco possess the same pride in historical antiquity and that their citizenry display the same certain self-satisfaction. But of that coolness she had been warned about, she hasn't found a trace—except as to weather, that is. Even so, she found herself walking down the street with her coat wide open the other day when the thermometer registered 28 degrees. "In San Francisco, I'd have perished at that temperature," she chuckled.

Altogether she is delighted with her experience thus far and says she would be content to stay in Boston the rest of her life. "There is a warm-heartedness here that is most astonishing," she declared.

Republican Club's Wartime Cooking Course Tuesdays

A course in wartime cooking has been announced by the Massachusetts Women's Republican Club as one of its projects for helping toward victory on the home front. There will be four lessons at 10:30 Tuesday mornings, beginning Jan. 5, under the direction of Mrs. Oscar Skilton, editor of the magazine "American Cookery."

The first lecture will be on "Meeting the Meat Question With Calmness"; the second, on the salvage of fats and fuel, under the title of "Let's Shift to Thrift"; the third on "You and Your Vitamins," emphasizing the use of the victory specials for January, and the fourth on "Meals, With an Eye to Entertaining." Mrs. Skilton believes a certain amount of entertaining should be done despite wartime restrictions, and will point out simple and inexpensive ways of sharing hospitality with friends.

Mrs. Isaac Patch, Chairman of the club's War-in-the-Home Department, is in charge of arrangements for the cooking course, assisted by Mrs. George R. Fearing. It will be held at the clubhouse on Beacon Hill and is open to any woman interested, whether or not she is a club member. There will be a nominal fee charged those who enroll.

Flood Control Project Pays Golden Rule Farm $64,800

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Settlement finally has been agreed upon for the properties of the Golden Rule Farm for Boys, which were taken over some time ago for the Franklin Falls Federal Flood Control project. Originally, the Government offered $38,000 for the properties, and the Association asked $85,000. A three-man Commission, named by the United States District Court, fixed the amount at $64,800 and this will be taken by the Association that operates the farm. The boys have been out of the property for many months and have been relocated on higher ground. The Golden Rule Farm is commonly known as New Hampshire's Boys' Town.

Prison Labor

New uses for New Hampshire prison labor are being considered. Because of a lack of demand for crushed stone and cement pipe, and the license-plate curtailment, the State Prison finds itself with a labor surplus. The most popular suggestion calls for the use of about a hundred idle prisoners in lumbering activities.

Lumbering, although essential, has been one of the industries hardest hit by the manpower shortage. The prison has unsuccessfully sought war contracts. And, as a result, it is planned to ask the Legislature for authority to use the prisoners in lumber operations near Concord.

Inasmuch as the regular wage scale would be paid for such labor, prison labor would not be competing with civilian labor as to price. This not only would pay the cost of extra guards and transportation but might make possible an arrangement under which a certain sum of money would be set aside for such working prisoners until they are freed. Unemployment, even for prisoners, produces a financial problem.

Garden Loan Paid

New Hampshire extension workers are pointing to a case of a New Hampshire family that turned a $35 Federal Garden Loan into $170.45 in cash, plus plenty of food for the family. In addition to the $136 in cash left over after repayment of the loan, the family had their summer fresh vegetables, canned 458 pints of food, and stored onions, potatoes, and carrots for the winter. Extension workers cite this as an example of what rural families can do in producing their own food, plus a revenue-producing surplus, with a very small investment. And these rural leaders are stressing the need for more families to produce at least their own food needs.

Soapstone Grates

New Hampshire soapstone is coming into its own again. Years ago, soapstone from Francestown was used in the construction of sinks, for heating blocks, and soapstone stoves. Harold Reed, well-known Milford secondhand store operator, usually had more fireplace grates in stock than he could shake a stick at. But the fuel problem changes the picture. Not only has his stock of fireplace grates been wiped out, but Mr. Reed finds himself kept pretty busy just explaining that he can't find any more of the much-sought grates. In the former soapstone producing community of Francestown he found his answer—a big batch of soapstone slabs. Mr. Reed is now using these in building fireplace grates. The soapstone is taking the place of hard-to-get metal, and gives the grates the advantage of the heat-holding qualities of soapstone.

War Information

The Office of War Information has established a New Hampshire office in Concord to clear radio and newspaper publicity for Federal wartime agencies. It had been expected for some time that such an office would be established in order to aid the war agencies, such as the OPA and ODT, seeking favorable publicity and news organization in having a single source of official news. But the establishment of an OWI office in New Hampshire has got off to a poor start. A few hours after it was announced that a United States Department of Agriculture representative, Francis Robinson, would head the new office, the press of the State editorially hit at the selection. The press, with which the agency is intended to work, took the stand that the post should have gone to someone versed in newspaper work. So the agency, faced with the duty of co-operation with the press, finds itself faced with objections of the press at its outset.

State Revenue

Additional revenue from the Rockingham Park race track is being suggested as a means of obtaining funds for the State of New Hampshire which finds itself faced with decreased revenues in many fields. For the current year, the State received about $900,000 from the track; last year, about $1,000,000. This year's revenue was in spite of the curtailment in motoring. In some circles, it is being suggested that an additional $500,000 a year could be raised by increasing the State's take, mostly at the expense of the gambling public and very little at the expense of the track. Other circles scoff at the suggestion, pointing out that the future of the track, at least for the duration, is very much in doubt. It is pointed out that patrons got to the track last year because special transportation facilities were available for at least a portion of the season, and private motoring had not reached the highest degree of curtailment. So many are questioning whether or not it isn't unsound fiscal policy to count on receiving even the revenue of the past year from gambling in the future.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Dec. 31

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Singing Strings.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Dyana Gale Sings.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Roti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—"Danzani"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods.
8:00 p. m.—"Rising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"They's the Barrie"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Just Five Lines"; serial.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Pearl and Morton Gould's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKI, 13.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:35 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.32 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Comments in English. RKI, 31.9 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 15.71 meg., 38.5 m.; VLG5, 9.88 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:45 p. m.—Hollywood Speaks. TGWA, 9.48 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:35 p.m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.32 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11 p. m.—Big Ben; Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Opera, Selections. TGWA, 9.48 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Cincinnati Art Museum

"Conversation Piece"

Charles Dana Gibson, drawing of 1919, included in exhibition of his works opening at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Jan. 12.

Boston to Greet Gibson Girls

The Gibson Girl is on her way to Boston and will arrive at the Museum of Fine Arts, in Victorian elegance and charm, on Jan. 12. The retrospective exhibition of the works of Charles Dana Gibson opened on Sept. 29 at the Cincinnati Art Museum, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The collection, which will be on view from Jan. 13 to Feb. 21, in the special exhibition galleries of the Boston Museum, will include black and white drawings long familiar to magazine readers, and also paintings which Mr. Gibson has executed during the past 15 years.

His canvases, a comparatively new development, consist of portraits of his own handsome family and of Maine neighbors, interiors of Maine houses and New England landscapes. Some of them are dated 1942.

The artist was born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1867 and is still active professionally. His social and political cartoons, always refined, have in their day exerted a great deal of influence. His beautiful, well-bred Gibson girls became internationally famous and were even plagiarized in Europe.

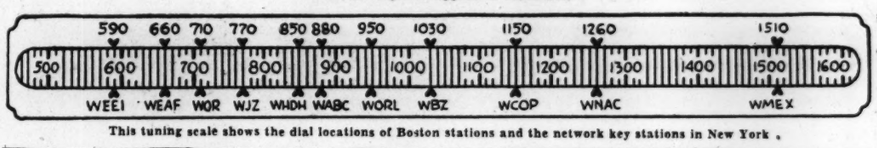
Freight Cars Derailed

ACTON, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP)—Wrecking crews today attempted to right five freight cars derailed shortly after midnight on a single track line of the New Haven Railroad while en route from Lowell for New Bedford. Cause of the mishap was undetermined.

Twenty-seven other freight cars in the train remained on the tracks. Railroad officials said nobody was injured. There is no regular passenger service on the line.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York.

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 David Harum	Three R's: variety show	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, Song Shop	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
4:00 News Service	News Service	Rose Bowl Kick-Off Luncheon; speakers	Walter Compton, news	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
4:15 Raymond Scott's Or.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Across the Footlights	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
4:30 Bonding for Liberty	Club Matinee	"Young Widder Brown"	Bridgeport String Ensemble; Frank Foti, c.	Claude Thornhills' Or.
4:45 News Program	Club Matinee: News			Bing Crosby, songs
5:00 The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrington": sk.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:30 Five O'clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
5:45 Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15 "Today at Duncans"	News; Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports.	Bowling and Football
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Bob Hardy's Orch.	Lowell Thomas	Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger"; western drama	Fred & Posey Jamboree	Concert Album	Henry King's Orch.
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama		Fred & Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments	Your Army
8:00 Nelson Eddy with Armbruster's Orch.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr & Mrs. North': com	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Drama, with Jean Hersholt: News	Lum 'n' Abner	'Mr & Mrs. North': com	"The Barries," songs	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Drama, with Jean Hersholt: News	'Manhattan at Midnight'; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines"; serial	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines"; serial	Broadway Bandwagon
9:00 Bob Burns, "Arkansas Traveler"	Basin Street Chamber Music Soc'ty; or.; songs	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; guest; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 Lionel Barrymore:	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	Classical Album
9:30 "Mayor of Town"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch; orch.	Morton Gould's Orch.; vocalists; guest	Classical Album
9:45				Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15 "Show Boat"	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 Thos. B. Hassett	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45 News: World War II	Sugar Bowl Preview	Musical Knowledge	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Reggie Child's Orchestra	News; Songs of Allies	News Service	Local Sports
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	'What Can I Do?'; dram.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Concert Hall	"California Melodies"	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	President Manuel Quezon	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News Reporter; Musical	Organ Melodies; Taxes	
7:15 News Program	Newscast	Clock; Music; News	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Religious service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; "Melodeers"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Gold'n Gate Quartet	Breakfast Club	"Big Sister"; sketch	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 The Sophisticators	Breakfast Club	Food News; Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	Variety Show	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Variety Show	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	"Women and the War"	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	The Cheer Up Gang; vocalist; orchestra	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	Serial drama		
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music	Road of Life; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband; sk.	Breakfast Music	Vic and Sade; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Ruth Gevalt, soprano
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Icecapade Stars; Int.	"Snow Village"; sketch	"Yankee House Party";	Les Brown's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Air Express Music	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills; Women's	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Earl Wrightson, songs	"Bouquet"; music	Variety program	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	Songs; Organ	Shopping news	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time, with Ellen
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	White
2:00 Dramatic sketch	'Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World'; sk.	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Gypsy Memories"
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Stella Unger: Hollywood	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"	The Three R's: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Talk	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Mass. Un. Extens'n Talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	Newscast	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:15 Orange Bowl Preview	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas; sketch	Across the Footlights	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
4:30	Sugar Bowl Track Meet	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport String Ensemble; F. Foti, cond.	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45 News Program	Sugar Bowl: News	"Young Widder Brown"		Ella Fitzgerald, songs
5:00 The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Frankie Master's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee; Taxes	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Shep Fields' Orchestra
5:45 Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15 Song Shop, Bill Eliot	News; Dinner Concert	Talk; Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Football & Bowling
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendesvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Marines	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Harry DeAngelis' Orch.	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	Andre Kostelanetz Music
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	You and the War	music; guest	Paul Decker's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Daytime Showcase: dramatizations	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny Brice; H. Stafford; or.	"1942 in Review": dramatization of news events	"Fashions in Swing"
8:15	Lum 'n' Abner	"Aldrich Family"; drama		Richard Salinger, news
8:30 Death Valley Days;	All-Star Town Meeting	"Aldrich Family"; drama		Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45 Death Valley; News	Treasury Hour: variety;			"What's Going On?"
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	Al Goodman's Orch.; songs; comedians; talks	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Jamet Blair; Richard	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 Leur program	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Haydn; Betty Hutton	News Service	Classical Album
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Music Maids; Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 Stage Door Canteen			Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Classical Album
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report, Defense
10:15 "The First Line"	"Wings to Victory";	orchestra; guest	Treasury Star Parade	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Talks	drama; orchestra	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45 News; World War II	Sugar Bowl Preview	Making"; G. Clark	Cotton Bowl Football	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Reggie Child's Orchestra	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	New Year's Eve Dance	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Roundup of Editors	Parade	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Watch Night Service	Roundup of Editors	Dance Parade; Times Sq.	Day's End: News

Selected Hits Of 'Show Boat' On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Selections from Jerome Kern's operetta, "Show Boat," will be sung on Great Moments in Music, with Jean Tennyson, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor; and Robert Weede, baritone, singing the leading roles, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

"Mr. and Mrs. North," a new weekly comedy-mystery serial makes its debut tonight, replacing "The Adventures of the Thin Man," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, will speak on "The New Victory Tax," WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Thursday

Prominent editors and editorial writers will address the nation New Year's Eve over the coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Company. A special installation of microphones in the editorial rooms of 10 leading newspapers will enable their respective editors in as many cities to talk about the state of the nation. The program opens in Boston, in the office of Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. Among other editors speaking will be William Allen White from the office of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Fabien Sevitzky conducts the Indianapolis Symphony and Symphonic Choir in a performance of David Van Vactor's "Credo," a musical setting of a poem by Booth Tarkington, author. Maurine Parzybock, contralto, is soloist, CBS, 3:30 p. m. (Not on WEEI.)

Unlike past reviews, "1942 in Review" will cover not just one year; it will start with Dec. 7, 1941. In addition to recordings of radio-casts made by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, "Capt." Eddie Rickenbacker, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Vice-President Wallace and others, the program will include reports of the reactions of average men and women meeting the problems of their first year of war, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

An interview between Vice-President Wallace and Raymond Clapper will be a highlight of Mr. Clapper's New Year's Eve radio-cast, MBS-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Grenville Clark, author of a new manpower bill to draft men and women for war production, will explain his plan on "Today's News in the Making," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 a. m.

More than 20 popular dance bands will welcome the New Year, MBS-WNAC, 11:15 p. m., continuing the dance parade until 4 a. m. with an interruption at midnight for a three-minute description of Times Square.

Friday

"The American Scene" presents a picture of actual and varied wartime activities throughout the United States, CBS-WEEI, midnight.

Responding to the President's plea for a day of prayer, prominent Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish clergymen participate in a program of prayer, talks and music, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.; Blue-WHDH, 11:45 a. m.; NBC-WBZ, 11:45 a. m.; MBS-WNAC, one minute prayers from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Auxiliary Corps Of Plumbers Urged By Col. Sullivan

The organization of an auxiliary plumbers' corp by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to meet state-wide needs which might develop incident to an emergency evacuation of homes either because of enemy bombing or sub-zero temperatures appeared likely today.

The committee, acting on the suggestion of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Oil Conservator, met yesterday and then called a conference of officials representing the public and the master plumbers to draft a program.

Colonel Sullivan suggested that major communities take steps to "recruit the services of people who, by vocation and training, would qualify to do certain limited types of plumbing work, even though they are not licensed plumbers."

"There just won't be enough licensed plumbers to meet the requirements and considerable property damage may well occur," he said.

No Somerville Teachers Union

Somerville City Solicitor Robert J. Muldoon yesterday ended an eight months' controversy among the school committee with his opinion that the committee could not legally recognize the Teachers' Union, or any union, as a proper bargaining agent to represent the public school teachers.

Mr. Muldoon's opinion came after a request from the committee asking if the interests of all teachers would be served by recognizing 70 per cent of the men classroom teachers, or approximately 16 per cent of the entire teaching personnel, which is the membership of the organization.

The City legal official voiced the opinion that collective bargaining is not designed for public employees.

Economies by Bakers Expected to Offset Need of Price Rises in N. E. Bread

Antique Group Gets Noted Old N. E. Residence

"Beauport," the stone house on Eastern Point, Gloucester, which Henry Davis Sleeper of Boston filled with as varied a collection of early American arts and crafts as can be found in the country, was acquired today by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

A gift to the Society by the children of its previous owner, Mrs. Helena Woolworth McCann of New York, the noted residence, with its 56 rooms of eighteenth-century collector's items, will be open to the public this summer and maintained as a memorial to Mrs. McCann.

William Sumner Appleton, Secretary and Founder of the Society, in announcing this acquisition, estimated its worth at $90,000 and described the house as "the biggest and best" the Society has received in its 32-year-old history.

"Every room is crammed full of antiquities — American, English, and French," Mr. Appleton said. "It represents houses occupied by the great and near-great in Old and New England during the first half of the eighteenth century."

Mr. Sleeper anticipated the vogue for early Americana by 20 years. He purchased the house in 1907, a stone building with casement windows at the time in Essex. It was moved to Gloucester and given the name "Beauport," a name now known to collectors everywhere, and, incidentally, the one Champlain gave Gloucester Harbor in 1609.

During the next 30 years, Mr. Sleeper added a series of ells and wings to the house as he acquired the furnishings—sometimes whole rooms at once—which were to make him a first rank specialist in period furniture, virtually an interior decorator for those homes where detailed copies of early American rooms were in order.

In "Beauport," which is reached by a winding road that leads from a tall century old hedge at the entrance to the house, high on the point, the collector can find a little bit of everything.

There are the octagonal living room on the first floor, with its color scheme of red and gold set by a lacquer screen and carried out in the paneling; the circular library with its book-lined balcony and white dome and narrow windows with wooden curtains; the living room with a vaulted roof that began as an attic in Newport, and innumerable secret stairways and doors.

Ice Storm Causes Heavy Damage In The N. E. States

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP) —One of the worst ice storms in more than two decades today gripped central and western Massachusetts and parts of New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, bringing damage estimated unofficially at $1,000,000 and causing havoc to trees and electric lines approaching that of the 1938 hurricane.

Rain froze as it well and the resulting coatings of heavy ice were more than trees and wires could stand. Wind in some sections added to the damage, but weary crews of roadmen managed to keep most main highways open.

More than a dozen towns were cut off entirely from light and power. Some major plants engaged on war contracts in western Massachusetts were forced to suepend temporarily for lack of power. It was necessary to evacuate several families from homes made heatless by electric line failures.

The New England Telephone Company reported that 260 of its long-distance lines were down and that 22 towns could not be reached by telephone from Boston.

The Western Massachusetts Electric Company said that only three of the towns it served in Hampden County were receiving power—Ware, Hardwick and Gilbertville — while in adjoining Hampshire County the towns of Hatfield, Hadley, Worthington, Cummington, Plainfield and Chesterfield were entirely cut off from light and power.

Sections of Northampton also were affected, and all of the Waves quartered at Smith College were forced to get up without light this morning. Most of them were late for breakfast. The order and fire officials asked that Boy Scouts be stationed at all fire boxes.

Connecticut Hit

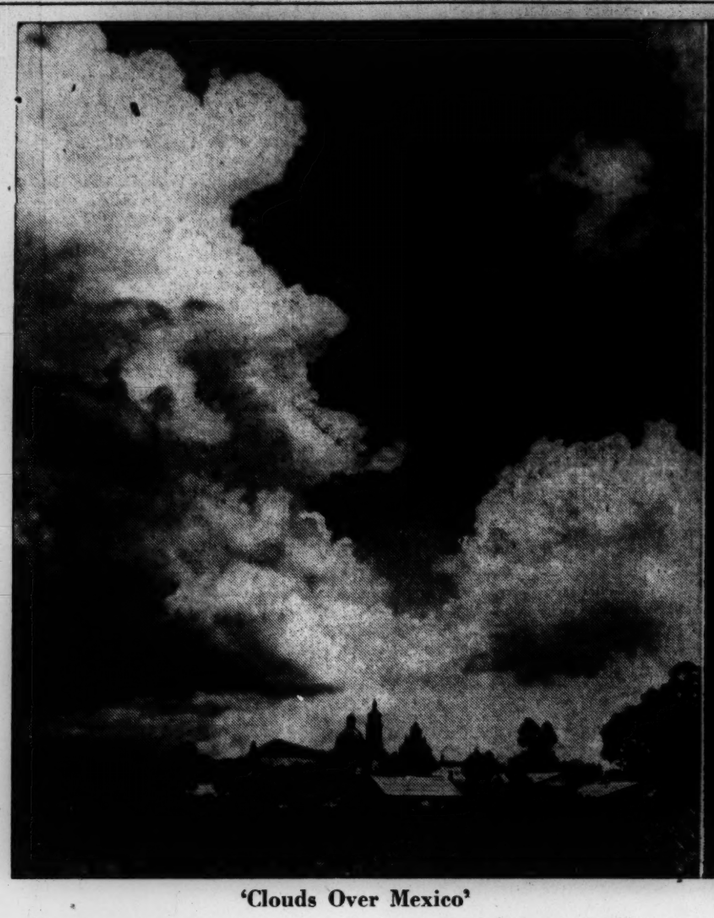
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30 —The raging ice and rain storm swept much of Connecticut's interior today, snapping power and communication lines and depriving at least one entire city of power—winsted and many smaller places.

Another city, seat of many war work plants, Bristol, saw hundreds of workmen sent home as power failure due to broken high tension lines cut heavily into the normal supply.

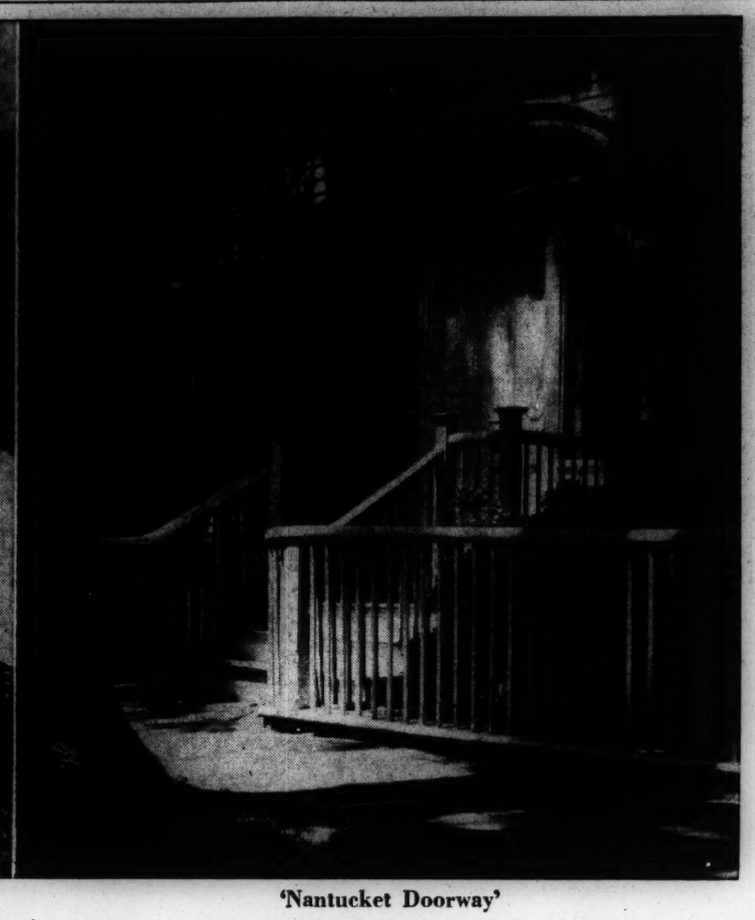
Torrington and vicinity in the northwest also were sorecly beset by the storm.

Several thousand telephones were out throughout the State, the Southern New England Telephone Company reported.

While the shore escaped with heavy rain fall, the possibility existed that much minor damage might be wrought by forecast heavy gales this afternoon and tonight.



'Clouds Over Mexico'



'Nantucket Doorway'

These two photographs are from the collection of 75 by photographers of Northern New England now being currently shown at the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where they will be on view until January 10. "Clouds Over Mexico," by Cecil B. Atwater, of Newtonville, Mass, (left) has been hung in a larger number of salons in the United States and Canada, and recently was hung in the London salon of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. It was one of the very few American prints selected for reproduction in the year book of that Society. "Nantucket Doorway," by L. Whitney Standish, of Boston, (right) is of the Macy House doorway, Main Street, Nantucket, called the most beautiful doorway on the Island. The picture has been exhibited in 43 salons and 68 camera clubs. The Addison Gallery plans to purchase several of the exhibited photographs to enlarge its present collection representing this field of American art.

Tufts Head Stresses Need Of Women Engineers for Army

War Activities in New England

Because only half the number of new engineers needed by the war effort will be graduated next June throughout the nation, college-trained women must help meet this and other shortages, declared Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, in the foreword of a booklet issued today, entitled: "War-Time Opportunities for Women at Tufts College in Jackson College for Women and the Engineering School."

Combination of traditional courses in liberal arts with special war-training courses is stressed in the booklet, along with full-time "majors" for women in every technical course in the College, in the fields of chemistry, physics, mathematics, and other natural sciences.

Three semesters for 1943 have been set for Jackson College, starting in January, June, and September. Those enrolling on Jan. 25 will be eligible for the competitive examination in March, leading to six awards, which offer the largest single amount of financial aid given to Tufts students.

For Volunteers Only

Men of draft age who want to serve in the Navy, Coast Guard, or Marine Corps may apply directly to recruiting offices or through their local draft boards until Feb. 1, if they are or can be classified as 1-A.

Selective Service and recruiting officials today outlined the revised system, which gives the new alternative of applying directly to recruiting offices. An applicant will either be tentatively accepted or definitely rejected. If tentatively accepted, he will be instructed to return to his board to sign an "Application for Voluntary Induction," after which he will be inducted. Also, a man may sign the application first and then apply for examination and induction at a recruiting station.

By Feb. 1, Selective Service expects to have organized a system whereby calls may be levied for all branches of the armed forces, Col. Ralph M. Smith, State S. S. director, announced today.

December quotas, except for Marine officer candidates, have been filled for the Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps, it was announced by Lieut.-Com. George M. Powers, Jr., Navy Recruiting Officer, and Maj. H. W. Bacon, Marine Recruiting Officer.

These closed quotas do not include immediate commissions in the Navy, which are open in a wide range. Of particular need at the moment are men with retail grocery experience, to become commissary store officers here and abroad, announced the Office of Naval Officer Procurement.

Nursery Schools

The Maine Education Department was authorized by Gov. Sumner Sewall and his Executive Council to proceed with plans for a system of nursery schools to provide home care for pre-school children of mothers employed in war industries.

The Governor had advised that the nurseries must be made a part of the State public school system before Federal authorities would allocate funds with which to finance the project.

Navy Heroes

For risking his life for his ship rather than taking an easy way out, a husky, red-headed submarine sailor today received the Navy Cross, at the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

The award went to Quartermaster First Class Richard F. Breckenridge, Tacoma, Wash., who battled alone against a torrent of water to close the conning-tower hatch of his submarine as it dived quickly to escape destruction in enemy waters.

Along with the former star in high-school football, basketball, and baseball, the Navy also decorated seven other submarines at the Submarine School, five of them for heroism during a "highly successful and aggressive war patrol which resulted in the sinking of 29,600 tons of enemy shipping."

Camp Housing

A housing project for civilian workers in Camp Richards was started this week, to relieve pressure of transportation and food rationing.

Being built under Army Engineer direction, the project calls for two dormitories each for male and female personnel, a mess hall, and a recreation building, all within easy walking distance of civilian employment stations.

Similar to barracks for soldiers, the "dorms" differ only in partitioning: men will be four to six to a room, while women will be two to a room.

"Reasonable rates will be charged for rooms and meals," the Camp headquarters said.

Harvard Valedictory

Unique in Harvard's 300-year history, a special valedictory service will be held Jan. 10 for members of the four classes of Harvard College who are expected to leave in increasing numbers to join the armed forces.

The service will replace the baccalaureate address for members of the senior and junior classes, and will be the principal feature of exercises for the 450 seniors who end their college course on Feb. 1, explained Dr. Reginald Fitz, University Marshal.

In Harvard Memorial Church, the students will be addressed by President James B. Conant, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Divinity School.

Credits to Their Nation

Six sons of Joseph Credit of Shirley, Mass., are now in the armed service: Vincent and Lionel are in the Navy, Laurence is in the Marines, and Frederick, Edmond, and Edward are in the Army.

Mom's 'In' Now!

Mrs. Claudia M. Clark of Sanford, Maine, whose husband is a soldier and whose two sons are in the Navy, was en route to Daytona Beach, Fla., today to train as a Waac.

Northeastern to Open Mathematics Courses

Special war courses in college mathematics will start Jan. 4 at Northeastern University, Russell Whitney, Acting Director of Evening Courses in the College of Liberal Arts has announced.

These are pre-induction courses in college algebra and trigonometry. Each course carries three semester hours of college credit, and together are equivalent in clock hours to one full year of college mathematics. The two courses meet the Class V-7 United States Naval Reserve requirements for one year of college mathematics.

A Special Valedictory At Harvard

A special valedictory church service for Harvard undergraduates, with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall participating, will replace the traditional baccalaureate address in Harvard's January commencement, it was announced today.

With ceremony unique in Harvard's 300 years of history, Governor Saltonstall, Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard president, and Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Harvard Divinity School will on Jan. 10 join in a salute to freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors—the entire college of more than 3,000 men.

Seniors will thus share what has in the past been their exclusive ceremony. The reason for the change, Harvard authorities said, is that men now in college "are expected to leave in increasing numbers from now on to join the armed forces of the country."

The valedictory service will be held in Memorial Church at 11 a. m. on the 10th. Overflow, including members of students' families, will be accommodated in Sanders Theater, which will be connected to the Church by loud speaker.

Governor Saltonstall's part will be the reading of a Scriptural lesson. Dean Sperry will conduct the service, and Dr. Conant will deliver an "all-class" baccalaureate.

An academic procession like those familiar to June commencements will precede the service, with Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Service Command, and Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District, among the dignitaries in the procession.

Higher Postwar Living Standards Seen Developing

How war-necessitated development of products will make possible higher postwar living standards will be told by James J. Newman, Vice-President of B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, in a speech at the New England Wartime Sales Management Conference to be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Jan. 8 and 9, it was announced today.

Mr. Newman is to speak on the subject "New Merchandise for New Times." During the course of his address he is expected to tell briefly of at least some of the new or improved products which will figure prominently in making the world a better place in which to live after peace has been declared.

His address will be given at the "Outlook for Merchandise" session of the conference. Other speakers who will discuss things to come after the war include Theodore G. Joslin, secretary to Herbert Hoover when he was President, and T. V. Houser, Vice-President in charge of merchandising, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago. Mr. Joslin will talk on "The New World of Nineteen-Forty-X," while Mr. Houser's topic will be "Merchandise Plans—Post-war and Otherwise."

The conference is being sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, through its Sales Managers and Executives Clubs, and its Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs, with co-operation of a score of national and local organizations.

Despite wartime traveling handicaps several hundred New England sales executives are booked to attend the conference.

Luncheon in Honor Of Roland Hayes

Roland Hayes, singer, will step aside for Roland Hayes, literary personage, at a luncheon arranged in Mr. Hayes' honor by the Book Shop, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, for Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 12:30 p. m., in Perkins Hall, the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union.

Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly and chairman for the occasion, will interview Mr. Hayes on "Angel Mo' and Her Son, Roland Hayes," recent biography of the singer by McKinley Helm.

Following the interview, Mr. Hayes will sing a few favorite songs.

Retail Consumers Not to Pay For Lifting of Flour Ceilings

Prices of bakers' bread and cakes will remain the same for New England consumers, despite the 10 per cent boost in flour prices at the mills, announced last night by the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration at Washington.

According to the OPA "this increase in flour prices should not necessitate an increase in the present retail bread prices because the higher flour costs will be completely offset by simultaneously introduced savings in the manufacture, packaging, and distribution costs of bakers effected under a program of the Department of Agriculture."

Several of Greater Boston's largest baking concerns, queried this morning, said that any possible changes noticeable to the consumer would come in the elimination of the slicing of bread, twisting of certain types, and the elimination of some of the present sizes and varieties. Otherwise, housewives still will be able to obtain plenty of freshly baked bread and cakes from their neighborhood stores—even though the butter shortage still continues.

According to Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Director, the big job ahead is that of educating the public regarding the new rationing regulations and the No. 2 point-system books. He warned that all persons who so far have neglected to obtain Book No. 1—the so-called sugar-coffee book—have until Jan. 15 to make application.

He added that failure of the registrant to make a truthful statement of his rationed food on hand at the time he applies for the No. 2 book is punishable by a sentence and heavy fine, or both. "This office also has the power to suspend ration books in cases where violations of the intended uses of food coupons are found," he said.

Crediting OWI Chief Elmer Davis with ably presenting the need for further rationing by the public, thereby allaying fears and appealing to their patriotism, Mr. Backman said that Greater Boston retailers also had done a fine job when it came to handling what might have developed into serious runs on certain items due for rationing. The consuming public also has responded patriotically, he said.

Chasen Paper Wins $100 on Arc Welding

Henry Chasen, head of the Engine Test Department of the New England Aircraft School, has just been awarded a prize of $100 and a Certificate of Merit by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio, for the excellence of his paper on "Jigs and Fixtures."

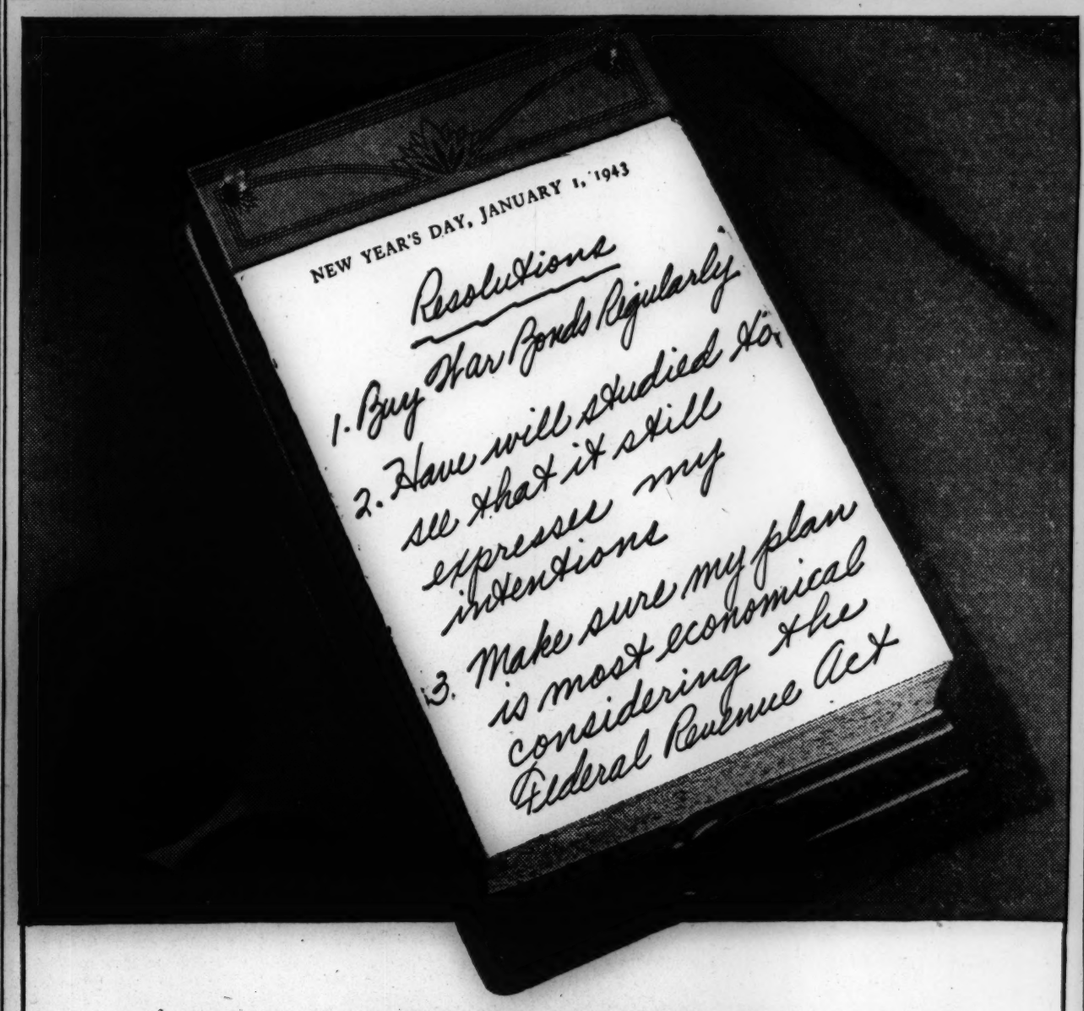
The Foundation recently conducted a nation-wide $200,000 industrial study of arc welding with some of the foremost engineers of the country submitting papers. The two-and-a-half-year welding study, in which 408 awards were made, indicated a possible annual cost saving by arc welding of $1,825,000,000. This included 7,000,000 tons of steel valued at $271,000,000 and 153,000,000 man hours of labor.

'Gas' Coupons Must Be Indorsed

Gasoline ration coupons must be indorsed with the auto registration number of the purchaser's car in order to be valid, OPA reminded filling station operators today. Penalties for infraction of the rule range from loss of coupons involved to revocation of the entire ration.

State enforcement officer John M. Russell revealed that investigators have already found a number of motorists who have handed illegal coupons to gasoline dealers. "These drivers will be summoned to appear for hearings to show why their rations should not be revoked or diminished," he declared.

The regulation requires holders of A, B, C, D, or T books to write on the back of each coupon the registration number and the name of the state in which the vehicle is registered. E and R ration holders should endorse coupons with name and address as they appear on the cover of the ration book.



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Triple Soviet Drive Pushes On

Continued from Page 1

with Nazi fallen, shot and bayoneted in the last fierce assault.

Other advices from the front said the German High Command was throwing into the battle for the Middle Don area heavy reinforcements from the deep rear and counterattacking so violently that they pressed Russian units back temporarily in some places.

The war bulletin acknowledged that the Russians had been driven back at one point in the Middle Don, but said the Red Army had attacked anew and restored the position.

Of the battle for the newest key point, the communiqué said that "X unit, smashing enemy resistance, advanced and is fighting at the approaches to a big populated place."

The Army of the Middle Don holds Millerovo, about 125 miles north of Rostov, in a tight noose which it has not yet drawn. Flanking Millerovo, units have thrust down east and west of that railroad center and there was a probability some columns might have neared Kamensk, 40 miles south of Millerovo, where the Donets River angles down and crosses the railroad before flowing into the Don River Valley.

Soviet Force Spears Into Kalmyck Steppe

The forces that took Kotelnikovski plunged farther westward along the Tikhoretsk-Stalingrad railway and south of Stalingrad another force speared deeply into the Kalmyck steppe, taking Torgavaya, about 40 miles above Elista, the provincial Capital, and Jashkul, about 60 miles due east of Elista on the Highway to Astrakhan.

The capture of Kotelnikovski put the Russians in full possession of 113 miles of rail between that city, which the Germans used as a supply base, and Stalingrad.

Supplies had flowed from Kotelnikovski to the German armies south and southwest of Stalingrad, and even to forces operating in the Don River elbow. Huge stores had been shipped up this line from Rostov. It was a tank and airplane base for the siege of Stalingrad, and some of these valuable stores were taken in the capture.

Military authorities in Moscow regarded the city's capture as one of the most significant accomplishments of the campaign.

On the central front, the Soviet bulletin said, several villages were occupied by the Red Army near Velikie Luki, an infantry battalion was routed, and three enemy planes were shot down. Near Rzhez an artillery duel was reported.

On the Caucasus front, the communiqué spoke of the Russians consolidating positions.

The two regular communiqués and the special communiqué listing the capture of Kotelnikovski counted a total of 6,360 axis troops slain in the fighting and 2,770 captured.

German field headquarters, ignoring the fall of Kotelnikovski, reported tersely that the Russians had suffered heavy casualties—but gave no figures—in continuing attacks on the Stalingrad and Don River fronts.

Allied Armies Rated At 15,000,000 Men

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 30

Reuters' military correspondent estimated today that the United Nations—not including China—would enter 1943 with armies totaling approximately 15,000,000 men. In addition, he said, Allied air personnel is approaching the 5,000,000 mark.

The German Army, probably 8,000,000 men at its peak, has suffered heavily in casualties in Russia, losing perhaps 4,000,000 in all, the correspondent declared.

Japan, he said, is reported to have an effective army of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000.

North Africa:

French and Americans Advance in Tunisia

French troops in Central Tunisia and American forces to the south were reported in dispatches reaching London to be advancing slowly in a triple-pronged threat to cut the coastal road linking Tunisia and Tripolitania, while mud still bogged down the main Allied forces near Tunis.

The French forces supported by Allied tanks and planes, were reported to have cut an important road south of Pont-du-Fahs, 30 miles south of Tunis, Tuesday, and to have beaten off German counterattacks except in one sector where the Nazis were said to have advanced slightly at the cost of heavy losses.

French headquarters in North Africa said another force of their troops, farther south between Pichon and Kairouan, had improved its position. This force is driving toward the coast at Axis-held Sousse.

British patrols operating against General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops west of Wadi Bei el Chebir, a Libyan gulch itself 180 miles east of Tripoli, destroyed some enemy vehicles, a Cairo communiqué said.

Naval torpedo aircraft were declared to have sunk a southbound Axis merchant vessel off Pantellaria Island while bombers successfully attacked dock areas of Tunis and Bizerte.

The German Radio announced United States troops had taken Gafsa, 200 miles southeast of Tunis, and only 80 miles from Gabes on the Eastern Tunisian coast. A delayed dispatch from southern Tunisia reported American troops had raided Maknassy, about halfway between Gafsa and the coastal road, capturing some Italians and killing and wounding others.

Marshal Rommel must use this coastal road if he intends to keep on retreating through Tripoli for an overland juncture with Axis troops in Tunisia. The British Eighth Army pursuing him now is less than 180 miles from Tripoli.

Meanwhile it appeared the Allied withdrawal from a hill six miles northwest of Medjez-el-Bab on the front near Tunis, announced Tuesday, was a discretionary tactic. The Allies had taken most of the ridge, but the Germans held the top heights, possibly making the Allied positions dangerous.

In other African developments, the Morocco Radio reported that another United States mission had arrived at Dakar in French West Africa, accompanied by technicians to work out with local French authorities plans for 'utilization of airfields by American planes."

Reuters, meantime, reported that French Army headquarters had announced the appointment of Gen. Alphonse Juin as commander in chief of French troops in North Africa, apparently to serve as field commander under Gen. Henri Giraud, new French High Commissioner. General Juin was former military aide to Gen. Auguste Noguès, Governor-General of Morocco.

Burma:

RAF Bombs Bases At Monywa, Toungoo

Royal Air Force Blenheim bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked the Japanese airdrome at Monywa along the Chindwin River in Burma Tuesday and scored hits on runways and dispersal bays, a British communiqué announced.

The attack was followed by a night raid on the Toungoo air base in Central Burma, where bombs were dropped directly on the target area, the communiqué said.

British fighters also were reported to have carried out offensive patrols over the Mayu River district in Western Burma, where British ground troops have been working their way toward Akyab. Loss of two planes in the various aerial operations was acknowledged.

There was no further news from the ground forces, which on Tuesday were reported at Rathedaung, 25 miles from Akyab.

Buna:

Japanese Bunkers Taken by Allies

A delayed dispatch from New Guinea says the Buna airfield, now overgrown with tall, jungle grass, was occupied fully on Dec. 28 after artillery, firing almost at point-blank range, smashed the enemy's defensive bunkers with a high toll of Japanese soldiers.

Only wrecked enemy bombers and damaged Zeros remained on the once-important field. American planes long ago had made it unusable for enemy planes with frequent bombings.

At the same time, the "triangle" which stubbornly had resisted Allied attacks, was taken unopposed after the enemy withdrew and left their posts undefended.

Bitter fighting had marked the battle for the air strip which for almost 10 days was held partly by the Japanese and partly by the Allies. Shell after shell was hurled at the enemy's positions and ground troops finally moved in to clean them up.

The capture of the air strip and triangle left the Japanese only two major points of resistance in the area—the Buna government station and Giropa Point, where they may make their final stand.

The triangle was formed by a fork in the trail which branched to Buna Village and the government station. It was by-passed by the Americans, who left a holding force to keep the Japanese occupied, and went on to attack the station.

Farther up the coast from Buna, B-24 bombers hit at the Lae airdrome, starting fires, and Consolidated Catalinas smashed at Kavieng, in New Ireland, to start huge blazes among airfield installations. Despite heavy antiaircraft fire, all Allied planes returned, the communiqué said.

Medium bombers also struck at the Gasmata airfield in New Britain.

In Washington, the Navy announced that American aircraft, operating from Henderson Field on Guadalcanal, in the Solomons, had strafed and bombed a fleet of enemy cargo ships off the island and sank two enemy vessels.

China Front:

Japanese Advance In Two Provinces

Several Japanese successes in a mountainous angle pointing southward to the Yangtze River in Hupeh and Anhwei Provinces were reported today in a Chinese communiqué issued in Chungking.

Heavy fighting was in progress, the communiqué said, in the region of Lotien, Hupeh town at the northwest tip of the angle, where the enemy has converged two columns.

About 37 miles to the south, at Hsushui, midway point between the river ports of Hankow and Kiukiang which has changed hands several times, the communiqué acknowledged that the Japanese again had taken the city.

It said the invaders also had captured Kwangtsi, at the point of the angle about 32 miles farther to the southwest, and Taihu, some 40 miles northeast in Anhwei Province.

On the northeast extreme of the battle zone in the Tapieh Mountains, the communiqué said Japanese forces from Anking, occupied Capital of Anhwei, took Tsienshan, about 35 miles northeast of Taihu, but the Chinese recaptured it and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

It said another Japanese thrust in northern Hupeh was stopped when Chinese forces recaptured Lishan, north of Kwangshui, on the railroad from Hankow. Fighting also was in progress on the Honan-Shantung Province border.

Britain Bombed;

Nazis Also Strafe Town With Cannon

German air raiders, attacking Britain in daylight for the first time since Dec. 21, bombed residential districts in a town on the southwest coast of England today.

After loosing their bombs, the enemy planes returned to strafe the town with machine-gun and cannon fire.

One person was reported killed and a number of others were trapped in the wreckage of buildings.

Indication that the Allies plan to bomb targets in former Unoccupied France was seen in a radio warning to the French to keep away from German headquarters, as well as factories and railway centers being used by the Nazis.

The Berlin Radio, meanwhile, quoted Vichy dispatches as saying that British air attacks on residential sections of French cities killed 1,286 persons and injured 3,436 during the first eight months of 1942.

The Berlin Radio also reported that a small number of British bombers had carried out "nuisance raids" over Western Germany Tuesday night.

U-Boat Toll:

Germans Claim 19 Allied Vessels Sunk

The German High Command said that U-boats had sunk four ships, totaling 21,000 tons, from "scattered remnants of a convoy smashed off the Azores" and that other submarines had sunk 15 ships, totaling 79,000 tons, in the North and South Atlantic.

These enemy claims were not confirmed from any other source. The reputed attacks in the Azores area apparently referred to another unconfirmed Nazi claim that U-boats had sunk 15 ships, totaling 85,000 tons, as well as a destroyer and corvette in a convoy bound south from Britain.

After Kotelnikovski—What?

By a Staff Artist

The Russian Advance

Arrows indicate how Soviet spearheads are pressing forward on three main southern fronts after gaining possession of the key German stronghold of Kotelnikovski.

Hitler's Guns Defend New Atlantic Wall

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 30

The Calais radio said yesterday that Adolf Hitler has nearly finished construction of a "new Siegfried Line" along the Atlantic seaboard of France.

"The new Atlantic wall nearing completion is several hundred miles long and impregnable to modern weapons," the station broadcast. "Built by the Todt (Nazi public works) organization, it consists of an ingenious system of strongpoints, concrete dugouts, and gun emplacements of all calibers."

Cash and U. S. Checkbook Held Big Inflation Perils

Continued from Page 1

to pay the new taxes. But there is more than enough to pay all individual taxes, with a lot left over, it is estimated. The accelerated rate of increase in this expanding inflationary potential will be even higher, by all signs, when Federal income taxes actually come due next March 15.

To show just how unusual this particular item of national saving is, comparative figures in the rest of the list of favorite American investments should be listed. The following figures are in billions, and represent current savings of individuals (not corporations) in the United States. The first table gives the total at the end of 1941. The second table gives the comparative 1942 figure at the year's end, based on unofficial but informed sources.

	1941	1942
Cash, checking, savings accounts	56.7	70
Insurance, pension reserves	30.7	33
Federal bonds	13	24
Government insurance	10	12
Municipal bonds	9.7	9
Saving & loan associations	4.7	4.8
Corporate bonds (est.)	20	20

Liquid Holding Rise

The table above shows how individual holdings of Federal bonds have jumped with the Treasury war-saving campaign. But diversion of potential purchasing power into War Bonds has not halted the simultaneous increase of the biggest individual savings item on the above list, that representing liquid holdings (or hoarding) of cash, and checking and savings accounts.

Total increase in this hip-pocket dynamite item last year was estimated at only $5,600,000,000. The year before it was $3,700,000,000. But this year it will be $13,300,000,000, it is estimated. Furthermore, the amount for each quarter of the current year is bigger than the last quarter and if accumulations should continue at the present extraordinary rate, unchecked by a new tax bill, by compulsory savings, or other means of draining off inflationary potential, the 1943 increase would reach over $19,000,000,000.

This is one of the developments leading to lifting inflation storm signals here by conservative officials. Recently Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard, internationally known expert on the business cycle, was quoted in these columns as declaring that America is "terrifically vulnerable" to inflation, and that "there are certainly signs that we are slipping."

The foregoing table, besides showing where inflationary potential is gathering, also illustrates the middle-class savings which inflation particularly would hit.

With every increase in living cost, the real value of the dollar shrinks. Since America is primarily a middle-class investing country, nearly everybody would be hit hard by inflation.

Value Nibbled Away

Thus the $33,000,000,000 now held as insurance reserves would be nibbled away in real purchasing power if inflation came.

Fixed investment in bonds put aside for a "rainy day" would diminish in real value in the same way.

Inflation is a thief that can steal value out of bonds locked securely in bank vaults, and can rob old folks of their mite and young folks of their stake. If the public really understood the effect of inflation it would insist on adequate protective steps, it is believed. To meet the current threat, economists urge a realistic tax policy, stronger price controls, a compulsory savings increase through purchase of war bonds with emphasis on those of a nonnegotiable variety, and a wide extension of rationing.

1,000 Shiploads Of 'Plain Junk' Found in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Five million tons of "just plain junk," equal to a thousand shiploads, were salvaged in Britain during October, the municipal and local authorities in charge of domestic salvage collections recently reported.

Aggregate tonnage reported by local authorities alone made almost two thirds of the total. Paper headed municipal listing at 907,917 tons, or 182 shiploads, with metals close behind at 745,000 tons, or 149 shiploads.

Ukraine Guerrillas Take Huge Axis Toll

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 30

The Moscow Radio, describing the work of Ukrainian guerrillas, said that in recent months they had killed 47,000 Fascist officers and men, smashed 54 Nazi headquarters, wrecked 148 trains, smashed 2,600 wagons, blown up 1,400 motortrucks and motor vehicles, blown up 400 railway and road bridges, and destroyed 13 planes, 200 tanks and 18 depots of war materials.

U-Boat Toll Greater Than Public Knows

Continued from Page 1

more fully associating itself with the British policy of not announcing shipping losses at all.

Critical Phase of War

It is this policy of Anglo-American concealment which is distorting the picture, soft-pedaling a critical and vital phase of the war and causing an increasing number of both British and American authorities to question the wisdom of permitting this unfounded optimism to be kept up.

It is because some appropriate authorities are convinced that at least the broad outlines of the true situation should be told that The Christian Science Monitor was given permission to make some of the facts available:

The most revealing and significant of these facts are:

1. The size and strength of the German submarine forces are estimated by those who have been combating them to be fully eight times greater than two years ago.

2. Solution of the submarine threat is still an essential key to winning the war and last May it was declared that the submarine menace was more dangerous to the cause of the United Nations than it was at the very peak of its destructiveness in World War I; today the overall Allied losses are not yet dropping. They are less conspicuous because they are farther away from British and American shores, and the total picture is even more distorted because the losses are being nearly completely concealed now while they were only being partially concealed six months ago. Since fewer American ships are being sunk and fewer survivors are coming to American ports, their is practically no "informational pressure" to announce the facts and censorship is lapsing into the line of least resistance.

Germans Rush Building

3. Germany is still building, it is judged by naval officials, approximately 25 submarines a month.

4. While the RAF is making repeating raids over submarine construction docks and harbor facilities, the British only "hope" they are doing quite a bit of damage. They don't really know and don't pretend otherwise.

5. Contrary to some reports and a lot of wishful thinking, Germany is experiencing no perceptible shortage of competent submarine crews. The modern submarine is much easier and simpler to operate than its World War I predecessor and a six weeks' turn of the Baltic is sufficient to train the men. With three fully experienced members of the crew, the rest appear to be able to master submarine operation in a very short time.

6. There are few, if any, signs of bad morale among the captured Nazi submarine crews. There are many signs of sound morale. The crews which the British have taken from time to time are hearty, truculent and, as one officer put it, appear to be "full of hatred."

7. Both from Britain and the United States Germany still appears to be getting a good deal of accurate tip-offs on ship sailings and convoy departures.

From Monitor Files

As long ago as last June this newspaper reported from Washington that "the Government is not telling the whole truth about the submarine crisis."

That is as true today as it was then.

Last June we reported "The gravity of the submarine threat to the whole United Nations' war effort is being smothered."

It's still true and no better.

Last June we reported "The submarine can be licked but it can't be licked by fooling the country into believing it is being licked. It would be better to turn the wrath of the American and British people against the enemy by disclosing the enemy's successes than to pile up the wrath of the people against the Government by suppressing the enemy's successes."

And that is also true today as it was then and it looks as though by now something may be done about it.

Warning by Davis

A few days ago Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, sought to prepare public opinion for the shock of a truer report of shipping losses when at a press conference he said:

"There is one thing we should not forget and that is the continual seriousness of the submarine problems all around the world.

"It happens that in the last few days there has been a comparative lull in submarine activities—not very much in the way of losses; it goes in and out. Submarines have been pretty effectively driven from our shores and consequently the people tend to forget that they are still active elsewhere. They remain a very serious danger."

It will be noted that Mr. Davis suggested that "the people tend to forget that they (the subs) are still active elsewhere." No, that's not the problem. The people don't forget that the submarines are active; they just aren't told. The news is suppressed by Anglo-American concealment.

No vague warning by Mr. Davis will clarify the picture. Only the facts will do that.

Nazis' Hope of Rest Blasted By Stalingrad and No. Africa

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Allied invasion of North Africa and Russia's great second winter offensive have blasted Germany's hopes of enjoying a "creative pause" during the cold months, the British War Office asserted today in its third annual review of the war.

Linking the British Eighth Army's success in Libya with the Tunisian campaign, the Russian offensive and the Japanese failure to oust the Americans from the Solmons, the highly-optimistic review declared:

"Not merely was the oriental partner of the Axis fully occupied and on the defensive in his own sphere at the year's end, but the European members of the Axis were themselves on the defensive."

The year 1942 was declared to have marked a "significant turning point" in the war on land—the passing of the general strategic initiative from the Axis to the United Nations.

The first signs that the Axis flood "might be turning to ebb" came Aug. 31, the review said, when Marshal Erwin Rommel tried an unsuccessful offensive in Egypt, but it was not until the night of Oct. 23, when Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army struck the Germans and Italians at El Alamein that "the United Nations may be said to have begun demonstrably to capture the initiative."

The defeat of the Africa Korps, the War Office proudly proclaimed, showed the world the first results of Britain's three-year struggle to create an army trained and equipped to fight the Germans on even terms.

Today, it asserted, British infantry is a "mobile master of varied and effective weapons, confident that it has the measure of the enemy."

"It no longer is the plodding, mud-encumbered infantry of Paschendaele nor the ineffectual gallants swept back by the weight of metal to the beaches of Dunkirk."

Discussing the campaign in Tunisia, the review affirmed that there had been "just a chance" that the vanguard of the British First Army, if it swept in fast enough from Algeria, might have been able to seize Tunis and Bizerte before the enemy became too strongly ensconced.

"Indeed, it pointed out, advance columns in the opening phases reached a point almost midway between Tunis and Bizerte and, aided by some American armored units, captured an enemy airfield at Djedeida, only 12 miles from Tunis, and destroyed 40 Axis planes on the ground.

However, the report added, it soon became apparent that the task was too great for the vanguard and that "means more methodical, which had been envisaged," would have to be employed. The advance units were withdrawn early in December from their exposed positions and the main army then proceeded to build up itself and its communications.

Italy, the review said, now is anxiously watching the "threatening build-up of a British army only a few miles from the Sicilian Channel."

'Pegging' by Allies Near Buna Is Weakening Japanese Forces

Continued from Page 1

tain their contact with their unit's headquarters.

The Americans seized a rectangular block 200 yards long on either side of the road and 100 yards wide, and in this perimeter built up their defenses.

At the same time they tried to keep open the track by which they had come. For three days they were heavily attacked by the Japanese. The enemy couldn't afford to allow them to stay there on the direct supply line to his forward troops.

All his attacks, however, were beaten back and he was forced to take food and munitions to his men by a circuitous route through the jungle.

After the first three days of counterattacks the Americans settled down to three weeks of life in dugouts. Japanese snipers were all around them and machine guns prevented them from trying to expand their holding.

In the meanwhile they found that communications with their base had been cut.

Live on Slender Diet

Apart from the sedentary nature of their existence where men had to sleep, eat, and live in deep trenches, there was the problem of getting food and ammunition to them.

The Japanese did all they could to cut off their ration parties and several attempts to bring up food were failures.

This meant that they had to live on the slenderest diet as they never knew from one day to the next whether further supplies would reach them.

There was also the problem of evacuation of their wounded and getting into their lines men who had fallen outside the perimeter.

One officer lay four days 200 yards from the American positions. They could speak to him. Two attempts were made to bring him in, but on each occasion the volunteer stretcher bearers were killed by enemy snipers. More than once stretcher parties struggling back with their sick and wounded men were ambushed by Japanese patrols and never reached their base.

As the Japanese positions were gradually cleared up it was possible to maintain safe contact with these isolated units.

A few days ago their long vigil was ended when an Australian unit advanced down the road and relieved them. There is no doubt that the "Huggins" road block paid valuable dividends which are now being collected.

These gradual successes on both the Buna and Sanananda fronts have probably forced the Japanese to bring out his air force in strength in order to relieve the pressure on his ground troops.

Every night with full moon and no rain his bombers have ranged over the whole area seeking out targets. But not one of the hundreds of bombs which he has strewn have ever hit anything more than the ground or rivers that criss-cross this terrain.

Bombers and Fighters

The enemy has also produced strong formations of bombers supported by fighters in the daytime. Their missions have been to strafe and bomb Allied air strips and front-line positions.

It has cost the Japanese heavily and brought no success. On Saturday he lost eight Zeros and on Sunday 13 fighters and two dive-bombers; Allied losses were three fighters destroyed.

An enemy formation of 27 Zeros and 15 dive-bombers sailed in from the sea in the apparently undefended sky. Suddenly from fleecy white clouds 12 P38's swooped down.

The enemy was completely taken by surprise, their formation was broken up, and as they scattered in every direction, Lightnings darted at them, sending 13 plummeting to the ground.

In 20 minutes it was all over and the Lightnings returned home: while the Kittyhawks took their place above the clouds on the watch for the next attack, which never came.

Army Trains War Governors

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 29 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, said today that the Army already has formulated plans for military government in occupied territories, but emphasized that such controls will be maintained only as long as made necessary by military reasons.

"We have no use for imperialism," he declared in a speech prepared for delivery at graduation exercises of the Army's School of Military Government here. ". . . When military necessity ceases and civilian government can take control, government by the military authority comes to an end."

Mr. Patterson said that fears of "rule by the sword" had been expressed in both the Revolutionary War and again in 1860, that they proved "imaginary, that dire consequences predicted by statesmen of that day never came to pass."

"So," he declared, "when we hear once more the talk about the military wanting to take over, the best thing to do is to keep our sense of humor. There is no military caste in this country."

In stressing the need for military government of occupied territories, Mr. Patterson declared that "it is limited, in point of time, to the period of emergency that is closely tied to the conduct of campaign against the enemy. The military leader on the ground must, of necessity, be in unrestricted control of the resources of the area, in order to push forward the battle line and prevent the foe from recovering what he has lost."

The Undersecretary said that "instances may arise where military operations may be turned into disasters because of the division of authority in the battle zone between the military leaders and the Governor of civilian affairs. Whatever may be the merits of co-operation in other fields, there is no place for co-operation in the theater of active military operations. The job is a military one."

Carrying White Objects Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—A proposal that pedestrians wear or carry white objects at night, such as handkerchiefs, buttons, handbags. Arm or hatbands of luminous devices, to counteract the rising dimout mishap toll was made by Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, here today, simultaneously, he ordered a more rigorous enforcement of dimout driving rules and announced that additional motorcycle policemen would be assigned to night tours.

Indication of the need for wider protection of pedestrians was had in Mr. Valentine's disclosure of six vehicular fatalities on Monday night when rain was added to the hazards of dimout traffic.

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New Jersey Typifies Battleship Renascence

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the day of the battleship is over, why all the interest in the disposition of those under the French flag?

It is also interesting to note that the recent launching of the huge new United States battleship New Jersey failed to bring forth the usual storm of disapproval from the anti-battleship proponents, indicating perhaps that the stark demands of war have brought about a realization that today every type of combatant ship serves a useful purpose.

The United States Navy has consistently clung to its faith in the battleship over a long period of years. In the days before World War I when lean appropriations made it necessary to decide on how best to use the money, the battleship program fared better than any other type of ship. In fact, in 1917 our navy was fairly well supplied with battleships and, to a less satisfactory extent, with destroyers. In between these two types, the cruiser class was practically nonexistent, being represented by a nodescript collection of antiquated vessels.

After the construction of battleships was prohibited by the well intended but futile Washington Treaty which also made it necessary for us to scrap a large number of battleships; care was taken to maintain the remaining vessels of this class in as efficient a condition as possible. During the next 15 or 20 years nearly all of them were subjected to extensive reconstruction, which in most cases involved laying heavier-armored decks, installation of better torpedo protection, rearrangement and modernizing of batteries, and the provision of new and more economical power plants.

When War Came

Consequently, when the present war burst on our amazed and poorly prepared country, its battleship strength was in as fit condition as could be hoped for under existing conditions. However, as the public now knows, about 50 per cent of this category of ship was definitely put out of action in a very short time on Dec. 7, 1941.

In view of what happened at Pearl Harbor on that momentous morning, it now is evident that Japan's abrogation of the Washington Treaty had, to them, an unlooked for repercussion in that the release from its treaty obligations had enabled the United States to embark on a program of battleship construction, from which it is now reaping advantages not contemplated when the ships that are coming into use were projected.

From a modest beginning that embraced only the North Carolina and Washington, the shadows of coming events eventually brought about a program of 17 new battleships—enough to more than double the number allowed by the Washington Treaty.

Of these ships the first two were completed several years ago, and four others have since been placed in commission. Last August the Iowa was launched at the New York Navy Yard with considerable fanfare and now comes the New Jersey making the third battleship launched since the assault on Pearl Harbor.

Hiatus Effective

Several others are yet to go into the water, and then will come a hiatus because the construction of the last five ships on the list which were merely in the blueprint stage and could hardly have become available during this war, has been suspended in order that enormous quantities of critical material may be diverted to other purposes.

Thus far in this war the result of airplane activity has furnished ample fuel to feed the fire of criticism leveled at the value of surface ships. Early in the struggle it was amply demonstrated that any man-of-war, large or small, which without an adequate umbrella of air protection ventured within range of shore-based airplanes, ran grave risk of serious damage if not of being sunk.

The results attained by British planes at Taranto should have provided a warning that would have averted Pearl Harbor.

But the weighiest argument was provided the airplane enthusiasts by the sinking of the British battleships Repulse and Prince of Wales. Most persons lost sight of the fact that the loss of these ships was directly attributable to their having ventured into dangerous waters without having been provided with aerial protection. And they did not succumb to bombs. The sinkings were accomplished by air-borne torpedoes, and the same result could have been attained by torpedoes delivered by other means.

Sinking of Bismark

Planes contributed to the sinking of the Bismark, and any number of vessels both large and small have gone down in the Mediterranean and Pacific as a result of bomb and torpedo damage delivered by airplane.

Nevertheless it now seems to be the consensus of opinion that the United States Navy, was justified in maintaining its faith in the battleship. The airplane carrier has proved to be exceedingly vulnerable. No exact information has been given as to how many remain available to our Navy, and judging from their absence in recent contacts with Japanese task forces, it appears reasonable to assume that the war has taken such an extensive toll of Nipponese carriers that none are presently available for duty.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz is quoted recently as having said that in view of the depleted carrier strength of both the United States and Japan in the Western Pacific, more extensive actions between surface ships can be expected.

Navy's Foresight

Our battleships were rather reluctantly admitted to have been present in a recent action between surface ships in the southwest Pacific, and if this engagement is a forerunner of similar affairs, the United States may well congratulate itself on its Navy's perspicacity in refusing to abandon the battleship.

When it is realized that the New Jersey's 52,000 tons represent an investment of nearly $100,000,000, one can better understand the quandary in which those responsible for shaping the Navy's decision in the matter were placed.

Pendulums have a habit of swinging and now that the battleship is receiving more favorable consideration, it will be well to await results and see what these behemoths of the sea can accomplish against surface ships with their heavy batteries and against airplanes with an antiaircraft fire that has been greatly strengthened by an increase in the number and change in type of guns used for this purpose.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Power for Allied Planes and Tanks

Associated Press

Rolling In the Barrels in New Guinea

A group of Australian soldiers bring ashore gasoline drums which were dropped from a supply ship somewhere in New Guinea, one of the main battlegrounds in the Pacific.

German Air Chief Reported Shifted

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 30

A well-posted foreign source said today that Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring had been shunted from his air command in the Mediterranean to a post on the Don front in Russia because of the Axis failure to halt the Royal Air Force in Libya.

This source, who must remain anonymous, said Marshal Kesselring's reported removal followed complaints by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel that lack of proper air support resulted in the rout of his forces by the British Eighth Army.

Marshal Kesselring was said to have been succeeded by Field Marshal Erwin van Witzelben, who previously had been reported sent to North Africa to direct Vichy forces there before the Allied landings.

Juliana Sends 20,000 Cards To 'Exile' Netherlands Seamen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Twenty thousand Netherlands merchant seamen, "world-traveling exiles," whose vessels totaling 2,500,000 tons were added to the desperately short pool of Allied sea transport in the dark days of May, 1940, when Holland's Army surrendered, were today among the recipients of a personal greeting card for the New Year, sent by Princess Juliana.

The Netherlands Princess' engraved message: "Hold high your heart, and strong your thoughts," underlines the exploits of the Dutch merchant navy in the past year—deeds which have ranged from transporting a portion of the Allied troops to North African invasion ports to fighting their way through swarms of Nazi bombers on the cold convoy route to Russia.

The illustration on the card is an engraving of a landmark church in Rotterdam, but few Netherlands seamen have seen it since May, 1940, for in that month they became exiles in hundreds of Dutch vessels, of from 250 to 10,000 registered tons, making their way across mine-infested seas to British and Dominion ports.

Stories of Heroism

The stories these men tell to the Netherlands Information Bureau here places Holland's merchant marine high among the groups facing danger for a United Nations victory. Typical was the crew of a Netherlands vessel which last summer formed part of a huge convoy carrying vital war supplies to Russia around the North Cape of Norway.

On the fourth day of attack by Nazi warplanes, the ship was crippled by a direct hit, and the entire crew of 73 managed to get away in their lifeboats. For six days they drifted in icy waters, their daily rations a few biscuits, two ounces of water and nine ounces of chocolate. The captain, who fortunately knew the Arctic, steered for the island of Nova Zembla rather than the nearest port of Murmansk, for he feared that wind and tide might carry the boats to the Finnish coast and into German hands.

The men avoided collision with icebergs by vigorous rowing, and on the sixth day landed on Nova Zembla, where they immediately made a soup of seagulls' eggs and their last tin of bully beef. A perilous journey over the rough island followed, the men at last reaching a wireless station, where they found Russian soldiers, who flew the most severely frostbitten to Archangel in Soviet flying boats.

Economic Status Clearer

Less spectacular are the feats of the crews of vessels which once plied the Netherland's extensive canal network, who are now engaged in maintaining coastal communications among the various sections of the Allied war fronts, but who have shot down their toll of Stuka divebombers and had their share of torpedoings.

The economic status of Netherlands seamen has been more clearly defined and regulated in the last year, particularly since June, 1942, when all ships sailing under the Dutch flag were requisitioned by the government in London "for the duration and six months after." Increases ranging from $20 to $40 a month have been granted, and provision has been made to set up a shipping fund to be used first of all to alleviate postwar conditions such as unemployment of elderly seamen.

A 10 per cent extra wage increase has also been granted in many instances, not to be paid in cash but credited to individual savings accounts available after the war. Meanwhile a Dutch High Court of Maritime Justice, opened in November, 1941, in London to deal with offenses and crimes on board Netherlands merchant ships, and maintaining six district courts in various British ports, has had few reasons to sit in judgment, the Information Bureau reports, indicating that the Netherlands seamen have thrust personal disputes into the background in the united battle against Nazi tyranny.

Japan's 1942 Gains in China Trifling

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 30—The average daily advance of the Japanese in China was a matter of miles until the fall of Hankow and Canton—7.3 miles in 1937 and about 4 miles in 1938.

Afterward, the Japanese concluded the most active and costly phase of the war and concentrated their main military efforts on preparations for the attack on the Western powers so that their average daily progress in China became a matter of yards—about 110 in 1939, a dozen or 20 in 1940, and somewhat less in 1941.

With the outbreak of the Pacific war, their activity decreased further and if one measures their net territorial gains in China during 1942 by the same method of applying them to the front lines as a whole, their average daily advance amounts to no more than a few inches, for all they are holding now beyond their positions at the end of 1941 is a narrow strip of country along the Burma Road in the Province of Yunnan, a chain of hills north of the Yellow River in the Province of Shansi, and a small number of towns in the Province of Chekiang and Central China.

During the year 1942, the total number of their soldiery in China has been decreased considerably. The average quality of the Japanese troops has been badly impaired because of a widespread replacement of well-trained seasoned soldiers by raw recruits. The Japanese have lost even more of their Chinese puppet troops through defection to the Chinese national armies and guerrillas.

Positions Weaker

Japanese positions in China as a whole are more weakly held today and the fronts are quieter than they have been so far during 5½ years of war. What the United Nations have been unable to do by means of sending modern fighting forces and larger quantities of planes and other equipment to China is thus gradually being achieved through the deterioration of Japan's forces in China—a balance of military strength between the Chinese and Japanese Armies.

It is natural that the Chinese want this balance turned in their own favor as quickly and completely as possible, either by increased Allied help to China or by intensified offensives against the Japanese elsewhere. But nobody in Chungking seems to subscribe to what Dr. Lin Yutang wrote in the New York newspaper P M recently that in case of Allied failure to help China more vigorously, "a sudden breakup of the Chinese army is a possibility."

The facts are that the Chinese Army never has shown any signs of breaking up even when the disparity between its own strength and that of the Japanese forces in China was very great indeed and the military position today is incomparably better than it ever was in spite of the lack of any but airborne supplies from abroad.

It seems to be generally agreed in Chungking now that a Japanese all-out offensive against China is neither indicated by the present Japanese strength and dispositions in China nor to be expected under any possible scheme of Japanese strategy as long as the greatly improved position of the United Nations in the other theaters of the war does not suddenly deteriorate to a great extent.

Nothing to Gain in China

For an all-out offensive against China would require great Japanese reinforcements and accordingly a considerable weakening of Japan's present and potential fronts elsewhere which are in themselves more threatened than the Japanese positions in China. It seems clear to all in Chungking that Japan has nothing to gain in China and must concentrate all its forces against the United States and Britain.

The only moot point is whether that strategy implies the desirability of a strong Japanese attack on Yunnan in order to isolate China still more from Burma, a primary objective of an eventual major stroke against Japan on the Continent. There still are some who feel the necessity of warning against such an eventuality, but the recent Japanese action in Western Yunnan which gave rise to this fear was short-lived and on a smaller scale than at first had been thought, and the United Nations offensive action against the Japanese positions during Christmas week clearly demonstrated the powerful prosecution which the Allied air forces in India and China, even at their present strength, are affording the Chinese defenders in Yunnan.

Opinion about Japanese strategy outside the China theater varies to some degree. The majority of well-informed observers still hold to the view that the present world situation in general, and Japan's weakness in particular, make it unlikely for it to attack either India or the Soviet Union. These realists in Chungking predict that Japan will remain on the defensive, strengthen its positions to the utmost, and aim at a fair peace by tiring out the United Nations with its resistance—that is, with a resistance far beyond the time of Germany's collapse.

Minority Suspicious

A minority, however, is suspicious about Japan's compartive inactivity during the last six months and quotes indications of intensified Japanese efforts of production and overseas transportation as proof for its prepartion for large-scale-action "somewhere."

But both groups are unanimous in their clamor for more determined Allied action against Japan.

The sensational welcome given to the recent British advance into an isolated corner of Burma as the "new third front" excited somewhat exaggerated hopes, if not in official, at least in some press circles, in Chungking, with the results that the Allies were asked to intensify action on that third front to the extent of a decisive offensive against Japan.

Yet these voices are diminishing and Chungking as a whole is expecting the new year in a sober and hopeful mood and with somewhat more patience than the continued warnings to the United Nations against overemphasizing the importance of the European and African fronts might indicate.

There is more confidence in Allied strategy now in Chungking than ever before. The final victory of the United Nations is now regarded as certain and whatever misgivings remain are concerned mainly with what the Government organ Central Daily News calls "a more sincere political solidarity between the Allies," especially with regard to postwar problems for the laying of the necessary foundation for their satisfactory solution while the war lasts.

U. S. Bombers Smash Japan's Burma Base

By the Associated Press

With the American Army Air Forces in China, Dec. 27 Delayed.

Tons of demolition and fragmentation bombs were plastered Sunday upon the huge Japanese airdrome at Lashio, Burma, by fighter-escorted U. S. bombers.

Fighting French Broadcasts To France Will Be Resumed

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Fighting French will resume their nightly broadcasts to France which were halted Nov. 16 during Admiral Jean Darlan's negotiations with the United States Command in North Africa, André Philip, a member of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's National Committee, announced.

The regular broadcasts were said to have been terminated in order to avoid embarrassing the British Government with criticism of the Darlan deal.

M. Philip gave this as the position of the Fighting French regarding the North African situation:

"There must be a single administration," he said, "permitting, in great military and diplomatic problems, provisional direction of French interests, and allowing the voices of the nation to be heard at the conference tables of the United Nations."

Air Force Shares Collier Trophy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—By flying millions of pounds of strategic materials, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said today, "The air services are assuring us of victory on the home production front as well as on the fighting fronts."

The Vice-President spoke at ceremonies awarding the Collier Trophy jointly to the U. S. Air Forces and the civil air lines "for pioneering world-wide air transport vital to national defense and ultimate victory." The statue has been awarded annually since 1910 for each year's greatest achievement in aviation. Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold of the Air Forces and Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, President of America, represented the recipof the Air Transport Association ients.

Wadsworth Charges Helter-Skelter Ration

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30 (AP)—A central planning agency to organize the nation's economic resources is advocated by Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, who believes the country's rationing program has been carried out in a "helter-skelter" fashion.

Canadians Already Scan Ways To Postwar Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—On all sides there is a quickening interest in plans for postwar reconstruction. Whether the haste evident in some quarters is the result of a sanguine view of the war situation, or whether it is aroused partially by fear of losing some political advantage later on, may be a question. It is at least based on a desire not to be caught napping, however close may be the end.

The recent short session of the Committee on Postwar Reconstruction at Ottawa, at which provinces were represented, while receiving reports of various subcommittees on postwar employment possibilities, agricultural policy, construction, and conservation of resources, placed before the country as its main objective the urgency of study and formation of postwar plans.

The widespread approval with which the plan for economic cooperation and for the prevention of "economic nationalism" through the permanent removal of barriers to the free flow of goods between Canada and the United States was received in Canada has had only slight qualifications. There has been complete agreement on the aims of the understanding.

A point raised, however, is the importance of the international application of these aims. If they result simply in a "mutual" arrangement, however beneficial that may be, they might even tend to foster again the policy of isolationism. Here and there also a lingering doubt has been expressed as to the extent of opposition that may be aroused among elements in both countries when the heat of war that has welded a brotherhood of arms has cooled and personal interest is again in the saddle, but this has nothing to do with the sincerity of the approval that has been given the plan.

The Beveridge scheme of social security is being widely discussed, and in principle at least has been most favorably received. It is being studied by the Committee on Reconstruction, and whatever portions are considered applicable to Canada, with whatever changes are decided on, will be recommended to the Cabinet Committee on Demobilization and Re-establishment, which is presided over by Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions. It is being studied by committees of the Conservative convention, meeting this week in Winnipeg, and has in essence received the approval of at least some members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party.

Miss Miner and Going Named for N. Y. Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30—Two more appointees have been added to the pre-inaugural list of the incoming Republican Administration today as Thomas J. Curran, Secretary of State-elect and New York County Republican Chairman, names Miss Ruth Miner, Albany County Republican Vice-Chairman, and Walter J. Going, Montgomery County Republican Chairman, his executive deputy and second deputy, respectively.

Miss Miner, replacing Miss Doris I. Byrne, now filling a vacancy on the New York City Council, will have a salary of $7,050 a year. Well known in State Republican affairs, she is a Wellesley College and Albany Law School graduate, a leader in the Mohawk Humane Society, the Legal Aid Society and the Albany City Club, and a member of the Legislative Bill Drafting Commission, and of the State Federation of Planning Boards. Mr. Going, whose salary will be $5,750, became deputy treasurer of Montgomery County in 1941 after two years as City Clerk of Amsterdam.

Sir Nevile Henderson

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Sir Nevile Henderson, who passed on here last night, was Ambassador to Berlin through the Munich crisis and at the time of the outbreak of the war with Germany.

He described those fateful days in a book, "Failure of a Mission," published in 1940.

He declared in February, 1941, that "When Hitler has nothing more to offer the Germans, when he realizes he has been cheating them, he will crack and scuttle himself."

During his mission to Berlin Sir Neville strove to bring about friendship and understanding between Britain and the Nazi Government.

"Guarantee us peace and peaceful evolution in Europe and Germany will find she has no more sincere and I believe more useful friend in the world than Britain," he said in Berlin in 1937.

In the September, 1938, Munich crisis he played an important part in Prime Minister Chamberlain's appeasement policy toward Germany.

U. S. Bans Finnish 'Releases'

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The New York Times said today that the Finnish Information Center in New York had been ordered by the State Department to cease issuing news releases and pamphlets, and the American Legation in Helsingfors had stopped sending out bulletins and other material prepared by the Office of War Information.

The twin development does not forecast an immediate rupture of relations between the two countries, the Times said, "but it does point to the direction the wind is blowing."

The Times story, a Washington dispatch, said disagreement between the two countries arose over United States dissatisfaction with certain restrictions placed by the Finnish Government on the distribution of United States news releases, motion pictures and other material.

Other nations not at war with Finland, including Japan, were permitted to distribute such material freely and the United States Government asked that it be accorded the same permission, the Times said. When the Helsingfors Government refused to relax the restrictions imposed on the United States, the State Department placed the ban on the Information Center in New York, and the action against releases from the American Legation in Helsingfors followed.

Shipworkers Will Get Bonus

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—About 200,000 British shipworkers will get a bonus of 6s. a week in January. The bonus was agreed on at a meeting of the Shipbuilding Employers Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding Engineering Unions. It will go to all male employees over 21 years.

An increase of 5s. a week, also effective in January, was granted to adult cotton weavers who work their full complement of looms. The rise was fixed at a meeting in Manchester of the Cotton Conciliation Committee.

Scrapped Stotesbury Fence Sells $6,500; Cost $65,000

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Eleven men have begun a three-week task of dismantling the iron fence around the estate of Edward T. Stotesbury.

The banker's widow donated the fence to the metal drive recently. It will yield 325 tons of scrap iron, which at $20 a ton comes to $6,500. The fence originally cost $65,000.

Other workmen began putting up a wooden fence as the iron one came down.

U. S. 'Kids Make Anything Run'

UNITED NATIONS FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 30 (AP)—A terrific roar broke up an informal conference of United States Air Force officers on a desert airdrome, and they stared in amazement at an ancient French tank—abandoned long before the Americans came to North Africa—as it lurched from a ditch and rambled off across the field.

Then a colonel laughed and exclaimed:

"Those kids! Give them a screw driver and a pair of pliers, and they'll make anything run! A Frenchman told me nothing could ever make that tank run again."

"Those kids" were simply typical American young men with a natural inclination for mechanics and a love for a good machine.

They are keeping the wheels of this war turning in North Africa.

Their skill and genius at improvization never were more needed. Hundreds of automobiles have been bought by the United States Army in North Africa to supplement motor transport accompanying the troops.

The average French or Arabic mechanic's idea of how to treat an automobile amazed American soldiers.

Sergeant Tim Terry one of the group of American transport troops who had taken over one of Algeria's largest garages, grimaced when a French mechanic raced a newly overhauled motor.

In the few weeks they have been helping to put the United States Army in North Africa on wheels and keep it there, new words have entered the lexicon of these American mechanics.

They speak as familiarly of Citroens, Guegeots, Chenard-Walckers, Berliots, and other French cars as of the most common makes at home.

"We've worked on French, English, American, and Belgian cars so far," said the maintenance unit commander, Capt. James Jamison, "And the boys can't wait until we get a chance on some German and Italian cars."

Lack of spare parts for these European-made automobiles and trucks doesn't hinder Captain Jamison's men. They have manufactured many replacements in their mobile machine shops.

Few American officers entrusted with motor transport speak much French, but they quickly learned to spot one word—"demain."

That means "tomorrow," and when they hear it from a native mechanic, they have a standard retort: "No, today."

We were interrupted by a din and a strange-looking truck backed into the garage.

"What is it?" Capitain Jamison shouted above the noise.

"It's a mixture of some kind, but we got it running."

New Zealand Seeks More Wheat Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Government of New Zealand proposes to encourage farmers to sow at least 350,000 acres to wheat during the 1943-44 season, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

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Demand for Women Workers Steps Up Child Care Agencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Paul V. McNutt's call for 4,000,000 women to go to work in war plants in 1943 is leading federal as well as state governments to step up provisions for child care.

Within the last two weeks, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services has made allotments to seven States for the co-ordination and development of wartime child care facilities. The States that have received funds are: New Jersey, Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas, Virginia, Michigan and Georgia.

In addition, approximately $100,000 has been granted by the Federal Works Agency for establishment and operation of day care centers in Middletown, Conn.; Bristol, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Vallejo, Calif.; Farmington, Conn.; Lockport, N. Y.; Wilmington, N. C., and Orange, Texas.

Government policy, as set forth by the War Manpower Commission, is not to recruit married women with young children until all other sources of labor supply have been tapped. In numerous communities, the labor shortage has reached the point where either mothers must be called to work or labor brought in from outside to add to housing and transportation problems.

New Aid for Workers

Miss Margaret A. Hickey, Chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the Manpower Commission, told reporters at Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference this week that a "vast community offensive must be launched all over the country to back up the men and women who are working and fighting on a 24-hour basis. New round-the-clock community facilities of various kinds are needed to serve these people who have plenty of money but little time in which to shop, cook, get proper recreation or educate their children.

The child care program, though supposedly directed from Washington, has lagged, largely because authority here is divided between half a dozen agencies. Despite a warning from the Manpower Commission that nursery schools and other child care centers should be set up on a community rather than a plant basis, many plants faced with the necessity of hiring mothers of young children, have gone ahead with the establishment of their own nurseries.

Growing absenteeism among mothers during the winter months has spurred the child care program in many communities, according to Miss Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau.

To Continue WPA Schools

In addition to the money given to States out of the $400,000 allotted to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services for the promotion and co-ordination of child care programs and the Lanham Act funds, available through FWA, for direct operation, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, announced recently that hundreds of WPA nursery schools will be operated under the Lanham Act when WPA is discontinued. A study is now being made to determine which of the WPA nurseries are serving children of mothers engaged in war work.

Women advisers in the Government admit that they have a big educational job on their hands not only to get communities to start child care centers but also to get mothers to leave their youngsters in such establishments.

In some States the money granted by the Federal Government will be used to initiate studies looking to revision of state school legislation that does not permit expenditure of state funds for children under school age. Others will use their money to bring foster home care up to reputable standards and otherwise plan for the use of local facilities to free working mothers from anxiety and curb the growing juvenile delinquency rate, now troubling many American communities.

Dig Up Your Old Bread Knife, You'll Need It After Jan. 18

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The bread knife, outmoded in many kitchens by the baker's mechanical slicers, made a comeback today by cutting off a 10 per cent flour price increase at the mill before it reaches the housewife.

The Government authorized the price boost last night to help offset the increase it attributes to higher wheat prices, abnormal price situations in the flour industry and technical milling conditions.

But to prevent the higher price ceilings from being reflected in retail bread prices, slicing of bread for home consumption will be discontinued to lower expenditures for machinery and manpower, and similar savings will be introduced in manufacture, packaging and distribution.

The Office of Price Administration order, effective Jan. 4, establishes a uniform schedule of flour prices throughout the country to replace ceilings which froze individual mill prices at Sept. 28-Oct. 2 levels.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, acting as Food Administrator, simultaneously directed elimination of bread slicing by bakers by Jan. 18, discontinuance of the practice of some bakers of selling bread to dealers on consignment, restriction of the number of sizes and varieties of loaves made by any baker in a single week, and discontinuance of twisted and cross-pan bread by commercial bakers except for certain religious uses.

Secretary Wickard observed that "some housewives will be inconvenienced" by failure to get sliced bread, but said he believed "they will be glad to cut their own bread" to prevent a price increase and aid the war effort.

The bread-slicing ban will not apply during the next 60 days on the so-called giant loaves weighing two pounds and more. Moreover, some provision was expected to be made for sales of sliced bread to restaurants, hotels, war plants and large institutions.

The Food Administrator also directed enrichment of all commercial white bread with vitamins and minerals. He declared that at present "the maintenance and strengthening of nutrition standards are imperative in the interest of national health and well being."

Housewives who bake their own bread or buy flour for other purposes may expect, however, to find retail prices for the product between 40 and 75 cents more for a 196-pound barrel depending on the location and type of flour.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ARABIAN NIGHTS — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Schéhérazade, Sindbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M. Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M. filmed.—M. Y. C.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory conclusion.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY — Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

ESCAPE FROM CRIME—Effective "B" crime melodrama about ex-convict trying to go straight.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY—Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GOLD RUSH — Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles happily resolved as usual.—M. Y. C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M. Y.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seaman. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutauity and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative Two delightful youngsters in cast. —M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes.—M. Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT — Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M. Y.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actor's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication. —M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M. Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with affection and decency saving two from misery. —M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder in routine melodrama.—M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Entertaining but overdone musical in Technicolor.—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic. —M. Y.

In "Journey for Margaret"

Laraine Day and Margaret O'Brien in new war film.

NIGHTMARE—American gambler and London lady take a moderately exciting trip to Scotland to solve a murder. —M. Y.

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS — Murder mystery, emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which dockling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama. Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

Recent Releases

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up the Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures. Some scenes appear to have been staged.—M. Y.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of unfinished mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER—Killer explains his crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would eventually be caught. He is.—M.

TIME TO KILL—Routine Michael Shayne whodunit.—M. Y.

PITTSBURGH — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy characteristic of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein.—M. Y. C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative; dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again. —M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings. M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on fleet airarm.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him.—M. Y.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical, in Technicolor.—M. Y.

SPOILERS — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES—Carmen Miranda's songs and speech give Technicolor musical its spring.—M. Y.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical.—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

SUICIDE SQUADRON — Polish composer-pianist faces question of staying in U. S. or returning to England as pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Wacky comedy in which dominating business woman falls in love with her male secretary.—M. Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Presumably fictional account of Military Academy beginnings. Much brutality.—M.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce. —M. Y. C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost. M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about husband working in father-in-law's office.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages in poor taste. Otherwise one of the best of its kind.—M. Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificiality distorts effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice in comedy melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about shiftless and amoral clan.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M. Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Western against background of 1860's. Arrested mental development used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction but, on the whole, written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers —M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Story of New York tax driver leading Burma convoy. Exciting scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M. Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M. Y.

All Refugees in Portugal Are to Get Full Legal Status

By David Walker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 30—Due to the initiative of the local section of the Jewish World Congress and the sympathetic and understanding Portuguese authorities, all clandestine refugees at present either in hiding or in prison are to be given full legal status as transit travelers and will be allowed to live in peace and comfort in the coastal village of Ericeira.

This decision affects several hundred refugees of different nationalities who have escaped—many of them on foot—from the occupied territories of Europe. It is not restricted to any particular race or religion.

Hundreds of men, women and children, who crossed the frontier illegally and have been living a wretched existence hitherto, will thus have assurance of a normal life while material support, coming from Jewish and American welfare organizations, will help all classes of refugees.

This decision which, it is understood, has the support of the president and the council, successfully solves a difficult problem while assuring these hunted people a feeling of personal security. At the same time it guarantees normal nourishment to their children. The first batch of 100 such refugees are expected in Ericeira today.

A New Economy Program Planned for French N. Africa

ALGIERS, Dec. 29—(Delayed) (AP)—Under leadership inspired by the United Nations' Co-operation, a new economy program has been planned for French North Africa which is considered the most ambitious ever undertaken in this part of the world.

Broadly it would contribute much to the war effort, and at longer range assure a sound economy of all French states after the war.

More specifically it would seek to create new confidence in French finance by stabilizing prices in North Africa, using borrowed money wisely, and making the utmost use of resources in order that credit might not be abused.

It is too early to give exact details of the program, since it is now necessarily in a stage of outline.

In outlining its objectives, however, Commander Alfred Pose, delegate general of the French High Commissariat's economy section, asserted that "we must integrate French North Africa into a new economic system. This integration must protect the future. Once victory is won, France will need the aid of all its empire.

"This great task can be accomplished only progressively, and it is inevitable that all our efforts for the time being must be turned toward the war effort and importation of vital products and machines for the war."

Commander Pose heads a Central Board established here replacing the organization which functioned well enough before 1940, but which became impotent when the group here no longer could deal directly with Paris.

North Africa's vital needs include wheat, condensed milk especially for children, pharmaceutical ingredients, lubricants and fuel.

"Notwithstanding lend - lease benefits," Commander Pose said, "our expenditures certainly will be heavy and it will be impossible to lessen the burden entirely by taxation. We'll have to rely heavily on credit."

He added that national banks would be asked to advance money to the reorganized North African Treasury.

U. S. Shipping Tires and Tubes South As Part Payment on Future Crude

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—As part payment for that future supply of crude rubber expected from the Southern Republics, the United States is permitting small shipments of rubber tires and tubes to go to four or five countries on the East Coast of South America.

Board of Economic Welfare officials said today the shipments are "in line with our policy to share with Latin America our shortages as well as our surpluses."

They added this "share and share alike" agreement stemmed from the policy enunciated by Sumner Welles at the Rio conference last January.

How many tires are being exported and to what countries was not disclosed.

But officials emphasized that the number allowed to leave this country is restricted to meet the "minimum essential needs" of the recipient countries. In addition, the importing nations have been required to put into operation a rationing and conservation system similar to that in effect here and board officials make sure that only minimum requirements are supplied.

The United States has contracted to buy the entire exportable surplus of crude rubber from 16 Latin-American countries and is sending machinery and men into the jungles to help bring it out to shipping centers. It probably will be some time before any substantial amounts can be expected.

Under these rubber agreements, the United States agrees to furnish a mimimum amount of finished rubber goods to these countries to "keep their own domestic ecenomy going."

"We agree to keep them going as it is in our interests to do so," said a Board spokesman.

Argentine Paper Closed for Attack On Foreign Policy

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 30 —Critica, largest Spanish-language afternoon newspaper in the world, was ordered suspended for five days from yesterday for violation of the Argentine state of siege in criticizing the Foreign Ministry's "passive attitude" toward German diplomats and alleged spies.

The original order called for suspension of the paper for one day, but this later was increased to five days.

The state of siege forbids all discussion of Argentine foreign policy.

Critica editorially had called upon Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz-Guinazu to delay no longer in handing passports to "Reich functionaries who have converted their diplomatic privilege into a disguise for underhand dealings and espionage."

Argentina still is awaiting Germany's reply to a request for a waiver of diplomatic immunity to permit a Supreme Court trial of the German naval attache, Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, on spy charges based on information supplied by the United States Government.

Jane Logan De Luxe ICE CREAM

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Holiday Films for Boston—Soviet War Play Seen in New York

Midnight Shows Planned To Mark New Year's Eve

New Year's Eve, traditionally one of the busiest entertainment nights in the year, will find an abundance of movies newly arrived in town in preparation for the occasion. The Keith Memorial gets under way early, opening a new double bill today. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," starring Ginger Rogers and Cary Grant, is the principal item on the program. At the Metropolitan, "Springtime in the Rockies," with Betty Grable and John Payne heading the cast, arrives Thursday. On the same day, "Stand By for Action," starring Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, and Robert Taylor, comes to the State and Orpheum, and a program of surrealist and fantastic films arrives at the Fine Arts.

Midnight shows are scheduled for New Year's Eve at the Metropolitan, State and Orpheum, Keith Memorial, Paramount and Fenway, and RKO Boston. At the Metropolitan, Paramount, and Fenway there will be a special program with two new films. One of them will be "Gentleman Jim," a screen account of the prizefighter, James J. Corbett, with Errol Flynn playing the role. The other will be "You Can't Escape Forever," with George Brent and Brenda Marshall heading the cast. At the other houses the regular program will be repeated for the midnight show.

At Keith Memorial

Ginger Rogers and Cary Grant are co-starred for the first time in "Once Upon a Honeymoon," the new comedy due today at the Keith Memorial. The story about an American correspondent and an American dancer, the latter married to a Nazi dignitary, is told against a background of the present world war.

The narrative, it seems, begins at about the time of the Austrian Anschluss and carries the characters through the fall of Poland, the invasion of the Netherlands, and the occupation of Paris. Walter Slezak is making his screen debut in the role of the Nazi. The supporting cast includes Albert Dekker, Ferike Boros, Albert Basserman, and Harry Shannon.

The companion feature, "The Great Gildersleeve," has Harold Peary of the radio to head the cast. A new Donald Duck cartoon, "Der Führer's Face," completes the program.

At the Metropolitan

"Springtime in the Rockies," the new 20th Century-Fox musical scheduled for the Metropolitan Thursday, has a cast which includes Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda, Harry James and his orchestra, Cesar Romero, Edward Everett Horton, and Charlotte Greenwood. Lake Louise provides a background for most of the action. Four songs to be heard are "I Had the Craziest Dream," "Pan Americana Jubilee," "Run, Little Raindrop, Run," and "A Poem Set to Music," all by Mack Gordon and Harry Revel. William LeBaron produced the film and Irving Cummins directed.

The other feature will be "The Man in the Trunk," described as a mystery comedy, with Lynne Roberts, George Holmes, and Raymond Walburn as the principal players.

At the Fine Arts

A program of surrealist and fantastic films is announced for the Fine Arts Theater starting Thursday. Heading the program will be Jean Cocteau's film version of his own poem, "The Blood of a Poet." The film, which he produced and directed, is divided into four sections: The Wounded Hand or the Poet's Scars; Do Walls Have Ears; Battle of the Snowballs, and Profanation of the Host. Georges Auric composed the musical accompaniment.

Other items on the program will include "Lot in Sodom," described as a symbolic interpretation of the Biblical story, written and directed by Dr. J. Sibley Watson, Jr.; "Object Lesson," a surrealist featurette; and one of Chaplin's early features, a burlesque of "Carmen."

At State and Orpheum

Beginning Thursday, "Stand By for Action" will head the program at the State and Orpheum. Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, and Robert Taylor play the roles of three officers in the Navy, and the story is largely concerned with the adventures of a reconditioned destroyer on convoy duty. Walter Brennan has one of the important supporting roles. Marilyn Maxwell, Henry O'Neill, and Marta Linden are among those in the cast. Robert Z. Leonard directed.

The companion feature will be "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," a comedy, with William Bendix, Grace Bradley, Arline Judge, and Marjorie Woodworth as the principal players.

At Paramount and Fenway

Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea and Rudy Vallee will be seen on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday in "The Palm Beach Story," which is moving over to the twin houses from the Metropolitan. The companion feature on the bill will continue to be "The Hidden Hand," a mystery melodrama featuring Craig Stevens and Elisabeth Fraser.

At RKO Boston

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home," with Allan Jones, Jane Frazee, and Gloria Jean, will be the new film at the RKO Boston starting Friday. On the stage will be "Earl Carroll's Vanities of 1942."

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the feature films at the Exeter will be "The Major and the Minor," with Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland, and "The Falcon's Brother," with George Sanders, Tom Conway, and Jane Randolph.

Episode From 'Once Upon a Honeymoon'

Cary Grant and Walter Slezak are at the left of this scene from the film arriving today at the Keith Memorial.

It's Here Again

"Tobacco Road" came to the Colonial Theater last evening to begin a new engagement, its fifth in Boston and its second here within the present year. John Barton, who heads the company, is paying his third visit to town in the role of Jeeter Lester.

When the play was first presented in Boston, in 1936, Henry Hull played the part. Charles Timblin did it in 1939. Mr. Barton filled the assignment in 1941 and again as recently as last March. His performance last evening is computed by company statisticians to be his 2,146th in the role.

On each of the previous arrivals of the play, this paper has duly reviewed the proceedings. By now nothing new remains to be said.

At RKO Boston

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Charles Laughton and Brian Donlevy

In "Stand By for Action," coming Thursday to the screen at the State and Orpheum.

Simonov's 'The Russian People' Produced by Theater Guild

By John Beaufort

New York

"The Russian People" is a document about heroes, a propaganda play, and a war melodrama. It was written originally for Russian home consumption by Konstantin Simonov, playwright and war correspondent. Clifford Odets prepared the American acting version which was introduced Tuesday evening by the Theater Guild at its Playhouse in Fifty-Second Street, with the aid of some good settings by Boris Aronson and of choral Red Army songs sung in the intermissions.

An interpretation of the play by K. Borisov, a Soviet journalist, quoted in the playbill, says, "... the truth about men in our patriotic war is the basic content of this play, and this truth is its principal hero. . . . The moral appearance of such people is pure and bright. Great simplicity and a many-sided spiritual richness are united in it. Consciousness of duty and the capacity to fulfill this duty worthily give it a noble distinction. Its humanism is born of great wrath against all that oppresses man. Its wrath, fury and hatred of evil are fed by love for the motherland and her freedom, for progress and labor, for humanity and justice."

Simonov has been at Stalingrad for the past two months and one assumes that the character chaffingly referred to in the play as "Comrade Writer" is partly or wholly himself. The truth Simonov found about men in a patriotic war is the truth that anyone can discover in the dispatches from the fighting fronts—that momentous challenge inspires supreme courage in men and women, that what they love most dearly becomes that for which they fight most resourcefully, fiercely, and fearlessly.

This is not a great play but it is an interesting study in melodramatic terms of what their sacrifices mean to the Russian people and to us as their allies.

The play tells episodically how a guerrilla garrison near an occupied town holds out against the Nazis and eventually helps the main Russian force to retake the town. More than this, it tells of the brave people who fight and of the Quislings who betray, of those from the ancient regime who join the people's fight, and of those who betray that fight. It tells of Nazi murder, sadism, and brutality. It tells of a girl who swims a freezing river to deliver communications between the town and the outpost. It tells a little of the life and talk of Russian fighters.

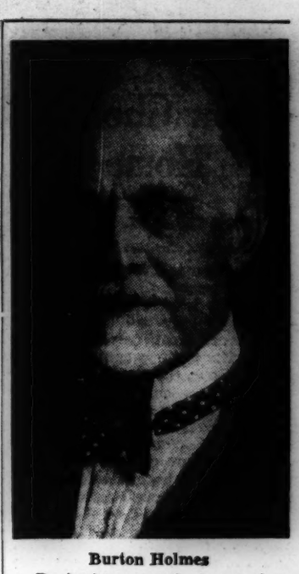
The feeling of homogeneity, which the play and its people express, has not been satisfactorily preserved in the performance. The Guild has assembled a heterogeneous mixture of accents and styles which have not been reconciled in Harold Clurman's direction. The essential melodramatic excitement is most markedly achieved during the scene in which the Quisling's wife (Eleonora Mendelssohn) puts poison in the tea of the German commander (Rudolph Anders) after the mother of a Russian officer has scathingly denounced the Nazis. Miss Mendelssohn is magnificent in this scene.

There are other good performances by Eduardo Franz as a Russian traitor-spy and by Victor Varconi as his uncle, an elderly veteran of the Tsar's army now fighting with the Reds. Luther Adler plays a Soviet officer with boldness, sardonic humor, and zest. Herbert Berghof gives an intelligent and humorous performance as Lieutenant Vasileyev. Leon Ames appears unable to catch the poetry and irony of Safonov. Elisabeth Fraser, while speaking with the resolute air of a heroine who would undertake to swim an icy river, scarcely suggests a Russian girl. Margaret Waller, Harold Dyrenforth, and E. A. Krumschmidt have some effective passages in minor roles.

'The Russian People'

A new play by Konstantin Simonov. American acting version by Clifford Odets. Directed by Harold Clurman. Settings by Boris Aronson. Presented by the Theater Guild, Inc., at the Guild Theater, beginning on Dec. 29. The cast includes:

Martha Safonova	Margaret Waller
Maria Kharitonova	Eleonora Mendelssohn
Kozlovsky	Eduardo Franz
Valya	Elisabeth Fraser
Morozov	Robert Simon
Wounded man	Ernest Graves
Safonov	Leon Ames
Borisov	Randolph Echols
Shura	Anna Minot
Vasin	Victor Varconi
Panin	Herbert Berghof
Lieut. Vasilyev	Peter Hobbs
Globa	Luther Adler
Old man	Joseph Shattuck
Second old man	Jefferson Coates
Rosenberg	Rudolph Anders
Werner	Harold Dyrenforth
Kharitonov	E. A. Krumschmidt
Unknown man	Harro Meller
Red Army man	Ad Karris
Sentry	Jon Dawson
Captain Gavrilov	Roger Beirne
Krause	Walter Kohler
German soldier	David Koser
Semyonov	Mark Schweid
Maj. Gen. Lukonin	Robert Simon
Signal man	Michael Strong



Burton Holmes

Beginning a new lecture series at Symphony Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16.

Screen News

New York

A print of the film "Sergeant York" has been presented to the Chinese Embassy in Washington to be sent by plane to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at his headquarters in the Chinese capital of Chungking, according to a Warner announcement.

Dialogue and closeups run far below the average in "Air Force," Warners' new factual film story of air war against the Japanese. The film will have its premiere in New York soon. Only 20 per cent of the footage has dialogue. There is twice that much conversation in the ordinary feature film. The average of closeups per foot of film has been reduced 90 per cent, thus heightening the speed of the picture.

Republic has scheduled "Victory Fleet" as one of its top productions for the 1942-43 season. The central character in the film will be based on Henry J. Kaiser. The deal with Mr. Kaiser calls for his approval of the film player who will portray him on the screen. The background of the film will be the shipyard feats of the Kaiser yards.

Walt Disney's full length Technicolor feature, "Saludos Amigos," will have its New York premiere at the Globe Theater in January, it is announced by RKO Radio. The picture is based on pictorial material gathered by Mr. Disney and his staff during a tour of South America last year. A musical highlight is the song, "Brazil."

© Paramount

Joel McCrea, Claudette Colbert, Rudy Vallee

In "The Palm Beach Story," moving Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway.

Prints and Drawings Shown

At Goodspeed's Book Shop, 18 Beacon Street, is an exhibition of prints, drawings and reproductions selected from the miscellaneous sources that are classified as graphic art. There are entertaining and informing items revealing the horizons of men's skills and interests.

One wall has been adorned with a fascinating series of portraits of birds, fish, and insects. They come from a serial work, "Vivarium Naturae, or the Naturalist's Miscellany," published in more than 24 volumes about 150 years ago. The texts were composed by George Shaw who was founder of the Linnaean Society. The little portraits are copperplate engravings, brightly colored, and made by Frederick Nodder, "botanical painter to her Majesty." It was probably unintentional but many of the little creatures, drawn with special zest for their distinguishing traits, appear caricatured. There is also a primitive character in the drawing that makes them more delightful still, though less dependable as zoological records. In any event it is fun to see this gallery of "wings, fins, and feelers," which include the dodo, cassowary, great mantis, rostrated whale, imbricated tortoise, and diogenes crab, among many, many others.

There are colored lithographs by Dr. Thornton of the cyclamen, hyacinth, and cowslip. There are many woodcuts by J. J. Lankes of rural themes, executed with luminosity and clarity, with a skill that is unmatched in contemporary American craftsmanship. Few performers on the block are able to overcome certain stubborn qualities in the material, while exploiting its potentialities. There are original drawings by Italian masters and a number of reproductions of graphic works in the Albertina Collection. There are finally odd pictures addressed to the sentimental, the literary, the traveler and the sportsman visitor.

D. A.

Symphony Luncheons

At a series of "symphony Luncheons" to be held in the Oval Room of the Hotel Copley Plaze on Friday at 12:15, beginning Jan. 15, Boris Goldovsky will discuss with piano illustrations the current Friday and Saturday Boston Symphony Concert.

Mr. Goldovsky heads the opera school of the New England Conservatory of Music and the piano department of the Longy School of Music. He has been associated with the Berkshire Music Center since its inception.

At the Uptown

Beginning Friday the feature films at the Uptown will be "The Navy Comes Through," starring Pat O'Brien and George Murphy, and "The Falcon's Brother," with George Sanders, Tom Conway, and Jane Randolph.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Something for the Boys," presented by Michael Todd. Starring Ethel Merman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"The Wife Takes a Child," presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Henry Hull, Evelyn Varden, Nedda Harrigan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Spring Again," comedy by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton. Starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Three Curtains," a group of three one-act plays. "The Man of Destiny," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and "Playgoers," starring Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable. 2:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30. "Riding Down the Canyon," Roy Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:26, 10:10.

Exeter—"Sherlock Holmes and Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Janet Blair, Brian Aherne. 3:35, 6:35, 9:25.

Fenway—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:23, 3:36, 6:49, 10:02. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11:14 a. m., 2:27, 5:40, 8:53.

Kenmore—"The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 2:20, 5:40, 9:15. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 1, 4:30, 7:50.

Metropolitan—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elizabeth Fraser. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20

Normandie—"Junior Army," Freddie Bartholomew. 930 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon, 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10.

Orpheum—"You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 9:30 a. m., 12:42, 3:54, 7:06, 10:10. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Hilliary Brooke. 11:25 a. m., 2:37, 5:49, 8:53.

Paramount—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:55 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. "Secret Enemies." 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—Stage Show: 12:43, 3:39, 6:35, 9:20. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. 11:13 a. m., 2:09, 5:05, 7:51, 10:19.

Scollay—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Exposing Nazi Plots in South America," Paul Draper, Ruth Keeler and Rudolf Frimel and Orchestra. "The Film That Was Lost," "Terror on the Midway." "Deep-Sea Fishing." "Louisiana's Bayou Country." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 11:49 a. m., 3:16, 6:43, 10:02. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Hillary Brooke. 1:45, 5:12, 8:31.

Telepix—"It's Everybody's War," Henry Fonda; "Spirit of Democracy — Monticello," "Hal McIntyre's Music," "Tito's Guitar," "Neptune's Daughters," "Famous Jury Trial" "Frank Lloyd Wright School," 30 minutes of the latest news. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Jacare," narration by Frank Buck. 10:40 a. m. 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:55, 10:15. "Living Ghost," James Dunn. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 6:50, 9:10.

Tremont—"Reluctant Dragon." 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8:05. "Ziegfeld Girl." 10:15 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Sunday Punch." William Lundigan. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. "Busses Roar," Richard Travers 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio, Betty Grable. "Lost Horizon," 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Cary. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner: "Moon and Sixpence," George Saunders, Herbert Marshall. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 2, 8.

University: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Bambi," "House of Errors," Harry Langdon. 2, 7. **Strand:** "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 7:35. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 3:26, 9:26.

Uptown—"Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:30, 4:40, 8:15. "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 2:45, 6:05, 9:40.

Codman Square: "Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his orchestra. 3:14, 9:14. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:47, 7:47.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 3:29, 7, 9:43. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2:05, 8:19.

Park: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Sabotage Squad," Kay Harris. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 145, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Orchestra Wives," Ann Rutherford, George Montgomery. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Men of Texas," Ann Gwynne. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "The Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Maplewood: "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Patricia Dane. 3:30, 9:23. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 2:35, 8:10.

Mystic: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2:15, 8:20. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 3:40, 7, 9:45.

Strand: "Navy Comes Through," Randolph Scott. 3:35, 7, 9:40. "Moonlight in Havana," Mischa Auer. 2:15, 8:35.

Orpheum: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 9:25. "Men of Texas," Richard Stack. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda. "Escape from Crime." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:48, 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Hugh Herbert. "Apache Trail." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2, 8. (Continuous New Year's Day.)

NEWTON — Paramount: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

Strand: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Spirit of Stanford." 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Sons of Pioneers," Roy Rogers, George Hayes. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Date with the Falcon." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio, Buster Crabbe. "Youth on Parade," Ruth Terry. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Joe Smith, American," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery. 3:39, 8:01. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 2:15, 6:30, 9:53.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

AMUSEMENTS

DANCING

Totem Pole
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SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S EVE PARTY
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Entire Series: $4.40, $3.30, $2.20, Incl. Tax
Single Tickets: $1.10, 85c, 55c, Incl. Tax

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR—LAST 6 TIMES—Mat. TODAY
John C. Wilson presents
The Wife Takes A Child
A comedy by Phoebe & Henry Ephron
Henry Hull, Evelyn Varden, Nedda Harrigan
Staged by Mr. Wilson
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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Wednesday, December 30, 1942

Dreary Cottage Now Cheery Home

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Over the telephone came the voice of our faithful real-estate agent who had been hunting unremittingly for a small house which would satisfy our requirements. His perseverance had been unlimited, for we had demanded everything—a small house, inexpensive, with country surroundings yet convenient to the town, atmosphere, picturesqueness, and countless other qualifications.

"Would you be interested in remodelling the caretaker's cottage on the Farnsworth-Loomis place?" he asked. "The estate is being divided and three to four acres go with the cottage."

It was a beautiful day with big fleecy clouds scudding across a blue, blue sky—one of those crisp October days when you just knew you would find your dream house.

But when we reached it, the little cottage had no resemblance whatsoever to the house of our dreams. Once in the dim, far past, it had been painted a dark red, now turned to a dull faded brown, dark and forbidding. On the side of the house, a narrow piazza, not more than four feet in width, sagged under the weight of an old broken rocking chair. The proportions of the house were poor; it was too narrow for its height, and in the rear an old shed sloped down until it settled into the ground. My first impression was that we were wasting time even in looking at it.

Parlor Faced Street

The parlor, 12' by 12', on the front of the house, faced the street where a steady stream of traffic rolled by. Then came the dining room 14' by 14', and in the rear a kitchen 12' by 20'. On the second floor were two bedrooms, and a bathroom in an unfinished room.

Terribly disappointed, we went outside. Two huge sugar maples in front of the house had turned into a glowing mass of gold. A tall arbor vitae hedge screened the house from the street. At the side and running down to the meadows, a stone wall nearly six feet in height was overrun with woodbine and euonymus. Just back of the wall like the backdrop of a stage, a cliff of grey rock formed a background overhung with crimson dogwood, deep, burnished oak leaves, purple asters and a crimson carpet of low huckleberry bushes under the pines.

Far behind the little cottage stretched the meadows, green as a velvet carpet. On the farther side nestled a small pond encircled by more than fifty huge elms.

I must confess that the trees with their beautiful coloring, the late autumn flowers, the birds, and the two large grey squirrels that kept running up and down the trees to overhear whether we really were to be their neighbors, were responsible for our decision. For although the little house looked almost impossible, we decided then and there that we wanted it.

Then we began hunting for its assets. The old parlor would never do for a living room. It was too small, and we had no desire to look out of its windows on the hurrying, restless automobiles. But with very little change, it would make an up-to-date kitchen with plenty of wall cupboards, a white sink, white stove, electric refrigerator, yellow walls and white ruffled curtains.

Between this old parlor and the dining room was the front entrance which opened directly on the stairs. This door we exchanged for a window, and used the door to form a back door from the kitchen to lead out to a convenient double garage.

The dining room needed no alterations except for paper and paint. Then came the old kitchen which we wished to use for a living room. We tore down the old shed in the rear, and built an outside chimney so that we could have a large fireplace in the living room, flanked by two windows which look across the meadows. With four other windows which had lightened the old kitchen and had small panes and old glass, a well-proportioned, and extremely livable room emerged from the old kitchen. The side entrance which had been the kitchen door then became our main entrance. With a flagged porch 12' by 20', now screened in, there is not the slightest resemblance to its old poor relation, the narrow, sagging piazza. And so without moving it an inch, we really turned the house around!

Still the proportions of it remained poor until we connected the double garage to it with a high fence. This gave the impression of a low, rambling house. With two coats of white paint, and blue-green blinds and doors, the little house which now looks like an English cottage, bears not the slightest resemblance to the dark forbidding place which we had purchased. We have named it "Dunmoving"!

Today it just glows with color. It has to, or it would be eclipsed by the lovely colors outside. This winter when the snow and ice have covered the trees they have made a fairyland of the place. In the spring the dogwood and apple trees were a maze of color. Red hollyhocks, climbing roses and delphinium flaunted their colors against the old grey stone wall in the summer. And last fall, the leaves turned into masses of crimson and gold.

Color Glows Inside, Too

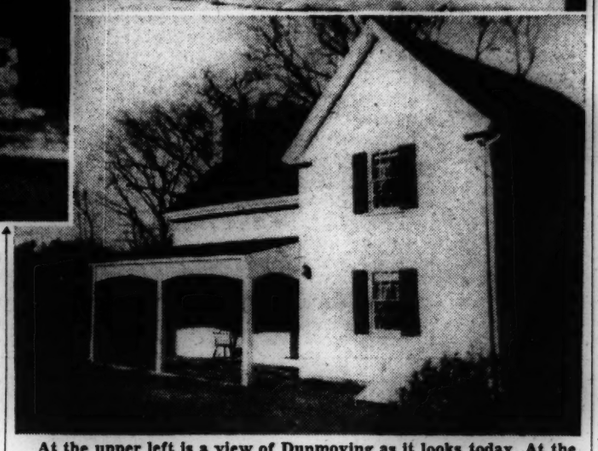
So you see, color just had to be spread over the inside of the house. The woodwork of the living room is painted mauve. Above the wainscoting is a wallpaper with a mauve background and small white oval motif. The large rug and davenport are a deep wine. Ruffled white curtains at the windows have gay flowered overdrapes with a blue-green background. Pewter platters on the mantel and a copper kettle for the fireplace reflect the colors of the fire.

The dining room has a plain wallpaper of turquoise. The background of the overdrapes is the same color as the wallpaper, which always makes a room appear larger. A collection of pewter on an old pine dresser gleams against the blue background.

The narrow hall which leads from the dining room carries the same turquoise wallpaper up the stairs. The two front bedrooms with their low ceilings and heavy beams, are papered in floral patterns, one in peach with tiny bunches of flowers, and peach tintexed ruffled curtains at the windows. The other which is a man's room has a white background covered with wild flowers. Out of the old unfinished back room which had been used for a bathroom, emerged a small up-to-date bathroom, a very large closet for clothes, and a large bedroom with a studio ceiling. This room is painted in white. A flame color bedspread and overdrapes, gay hooked rugs and blue candles in the windows which look off across the meadows, a mahogany desk, bookcases and a four poster for the occasional guest.

We have owned Dunmoving for almost a year. Four grey squirrels now frisk and climb where there were only two a year ago. They have accepted us as real neighbors willing to share our apples and acorns with them. Across the stone wall, high up in one of the pines, an owl calls to us at night, and one day at sunset I caught a glimpse of a fox as he brushed his way across the meadows into the woods.

Dunmoving! Yes, we have done moving.



At the upper left is a view of Dunmoving as it looks today. At the upper right is a view of the house as it was when the present owners bought it. Its shabbiness could not hide its possibilities and the picture on the lower right shows how the same side of the house looked after it had been remodeled to make a modern home.

Choose Your Foundation Garment Wisely

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

War work has given new impetus to the importance of proper foundation garments. Like our characters, they too are acquiring more backbone. The old easy ways of lastex with its generous give are fast disappearing, and a more sturdy support is being evolved from the materials at hand, by the nation's clever corset designers.

However, this change is so gradual that to date one has to look at a garment carefully to see very much difference. The difference is there none the less. Many companies are stretching their stock of lastex by producing new types of fabrics which, though they do not contain rubber have a one-way stretch essential to comfortable corseting. One firm uses a fabric which looks like power net, and another which you can hardly tell from strong jersey. These are used in girdles, panti-girdles, corselettes.

Some 18 million women are engaged in war work in the United States. These workers, doing, many of them, the same thing day in and day out—bending, lifting, turning, and standing long unaccustomed hours, are discovering the importance of wearing well-fitted corsets. You don't get the most out of the garment you buy if you purchase it casually over the counter. The time and trouble necessary to proper fitting is well spent.

Mrs. Frances Heller, director of the corset department of Bonwit Teller, stresses the importance of proper fitting. "Take care of your figure," she advises out of her broad experience, "and your looks will take care of you.

"Because women are busy nowadays, they are inclined to let themselves go and feel that they have no time for personal concerns," she points out. "They wear their old corsets, hoping against hope that the elastic will hold—and suddenly they feel out of shape and out of sorts because it doesn't. You need a trim, spruce figure to work better, look better."

An experienced, balanced expert, such as Mrs. Heller, handles figure problems with the enthusiasm of an artist and the practicality of the artisan.

"What about me?" inquires one woman. "I'm squarish."

"This," Mrs. Heller points out, "is the problem of the lost waistline—most apparent in the woman who is 'fortyish.' One answer to that problem is an L-90 nylon girdle with adjustable front or back lacings. These cleverly replace sections of elastic, and give a light, yet firm foundation. They allow for lengthening of the hipline, remould the waistline into a slim, supple curve, and still manage miraculously to control the flesh that would crowd above the line of the girdle. The secret of all this is in the lacings. These are so easily adjusted that neither comfort nor control is lost."

A dozen times a day Mrs. Heller is quizzed about the slimming of the heavy thigh. You simply can't have bulges under the slim WPB regulation skirts. But what to do about them?

"The problem of this new and narrower silhouette demands the kind of corseting that knows how to translate bulges into curves," this designer states. "A redistribution of the flesh, equalizing the size between waist and thigh makes for the long flowing line the woman of today must have. A girdle reinforced both front and back offers excellent thigh control in this instance.

"Many women are top-heavy with a large bustline. To present the most pleasing appearance, this figure needs a slim, long stem-like figure. Certain types of uplift brassieres work wonders with this type, and correct proportioning, which is half the secret of all good corseting, not only improves your posture, but adds invisible inches to your height."

The demand for the panti-girdle is on the increase. Women war workers and those in other active types of war work appear to be responsible for this demand. They are also increasing the sale of brassieres, not only because these are more comfortable to work in, but are easily washed out at night and ready for the next day's drive. War work seems to be sweeping the country to its very foundations.

Small Changes Rejuvenate Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jane, calling on Nancy one afternoon, found her just finishing pulling a new slip cover on one of her old library chairs that she had moved into the study "just for a change you know."

"Why, you've fixed your room!" exclaimed Jane.

"Oh yes," said Nancy. "I usually move things around a little when I clean. It's much more fun."

"But what does John say?" inquired Jane.

Nancy laughed. "At first he did not like it but when he comes in, in the dark, he calls, 'All clear, or do I have to grope?' He likes it now but he wouldn't admit it."

Makes Things Look New

Jane silently considered the ivy she had seen in the dining room the week before now trailing from the living room mantle. And she noticed a pretty picture hanging over the davenport.

"Oh, a new painting!" she commented.

"Why," said Nancy. "We've had that for years. It was a wedding present. But it's in the dining room most of the time."

So Jane went home determined to try a little moving in her own house.

The results were prompt when her husband returned that evening "What's my little table doing here?" he grumbled like one of the three bears.

"Oh, I was just cleaning," Jane replied innocently. "I thought we'd have a little change."

The husband (engrossed in his evening paper) meandered into the living room and bumped into the Chinese chest that usually sat in the dining room. "I wish you'd leave things in their regular places," he complained, feeling about for his pet chair. Then he looked up suddenly aware of more changes. "Jane, what have you done to things? Where's my footstool?"

All Remarked on Changes

"And the vase that belongs here?" cried Frannie, the oldest child.

"And the dictionary and the Bible on the table? And the picture on the stairway?"

The whole family had something to say of course. Little Anne didn't like her bed near the window. Frannie wanted her rug back from the hall, and Jack certainly thought he didn't want his work bench next to his bookcase! But they soon got used to things and one day Frannie came home from school and said, "You know I like the living room this way mother. It looks artistic." Frannie commented on a mirror they'd had in the hall. "It looks nice over the buffet, Mother. Why don't we leave it there all the time?" And her husband admitted that his den had more room in it now. He never did like that table behind his filing cabinet.

Jane began noticing that the children were more tidy about keeping things "fixed up," and her husband walked into his home with a pleased straightening of the shoulders and commented (silently, of course) on the flowers in the living room.

It had been quite a jolt at first, but Jane concluded it had done the whole family good. Herself most of all. For the first time, she appreciated the carved chest Aunt Sophia's husband had made, and the really lovely mahogany lowboy Don's mother had given her. Why, it was such an adventure rearranging everything! Like moving—without all that work! Or buying a lot of new things and deciding where to put them. Such a little thing too. True, it would not do for things to be moved too often, but once in a while, well—it would just do the family good.

E. S. P.

War Deprives British Playrooms Of Usual Christmas Toys

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British playroom this Christmas felt the pinch of total war. Like everything else, of course, it was busy waging it. So busy, in fact, you could hardly get its Generals and Admirals to look up from the nursery floor long enough to tell you how it was going or how long it would last.

One thing is certain, however. There were practically no "reserves" in the shops for the playroom to draw upon this Christmas. Toyland was sucked dry in the righteous effort of all-out war. Not a piece of wood, rubber, kapok, cork, hemp, celluloid, plastic—and, above all, not even an ounce of metal—was allowed to the toy manufacturers for this Christmas; and not a machine could be spared to make toys either.

In Tune With Times

So Toyland, very much in tune with the times, found itself in a world of Spartan scarcity, and moving at a tempo which the 18th century would understand. Gone were the slick little motorcars in beautiful enameled paint of a fashionable shade, that used to whizz from doll's house to toy station, to miniature shop, and back again to its model cardboard garage. Gone—or very rare indeed—the trucks, the trains, the taxis, the airplanes, the motorboats—gone even were the sailing boats. And if you did find a horse to pull a gig or a trap—provided you found a gig or trap!—he wouldn't even be a George Washington dappled grey, but a modern handmade one, executed with all the bluntness of a primitive woodcarving, and priced accordingly. The long-awaited utility toys, manufactured under a Government price-fixing scheme, are now on the market, but they were scarce before Christmas, and disappointingly dull when you found them.

The doll's house itself was evacuated. The new dolls who were left wore patched and mended clothes, hair, and complexions. Even the food was gone—not merely rationed, but gone completely—those spry pink lobsters and delicately-painted hams like the one Hunka Munka wrestled with; the crisp roast chicken and strawberry tart; all firmly glued to their tiny white platters, which used to be so plentiful in the Burlington Arcade.

In this, one felt the dolls and bears and bunnies and their friends fared rather badly. There was not even a dish of brussels sprouts with which to regale the old favorites, who had to do their best this year to brighten the tree.

Even the wind-ups had come to a standstill. There was absolutely nothing to whizz, or bang, or spin—except a few boxes of Christmas snapper crackers with caps inside which I saw people queued up for in one shop early in October, and some of which were priced at £3 (about $12) a box.

So alas for horns, and trumpets, and all the crackling noise of a merry Christmas morning.

And alas also for tinsel! Has even the most adamant adult ever grown out of the pleasure of getting it? It was like buying starshine at 2d a yard.

The old favorites, of course, did their best in the families where there were any, battered though they were. But for young families just starting, with no toy reserves, it was not easy going. An M. P. protested recently in Parliament at 25 shillings (about $6) being charged for rag dolls, and as much as £5 5s (about $25) for a crude Noah's Ark. The only thing to do under these circumstances was to make toys at home, out of bits of material that had accumulated from before the war. Naturally, no material could be purchased to make dolls or dolls' clothes, for this would have required clothing coupons, already more precious than diamonds.

A few soft toys were on the market, but some of these required clothing coupons and they were all a fantastic price. There were dust-cloth lions, with green or red swansdown manes, dolls made of dusters, faces and all, with sequin eyes and black cotton hair, oil-cloth zebras and gray flannel mice. And, of course, there were books. In the absence of oranges books had to bulge the Christmas stockings.

Total War in Playroom

As for war, the playroom went all out for it from the start. There was practically not a soldier in the shops left to be called up, not a tank, battleship, or gun procurable. They were all in the battle already in the Playroom Theater of Operations. Strategists abound on this field, and for those concerned with such things as "Aerial attack and defense," a game of map reading in book form has been published called, "Pin-point the Bomber," which succeeded in rallying whatever adult reserves were on hand, around flourishing young Generals and Admirals. I caught one of the latter, aged five, in between offensives the other day, and asked him what he thought about war.

"I would rather be a General, or an Admiral if there's a war when I grow up than anything else," he said, "or if I couldn't be one of those, then a Sergeant."

"Why a Sergeant" I asked.

"Oh, because—" he said, marshaling two small battered tanks into a pincer movement, with a motorcycle, and a farm cart, "—you see the thing you mustn't be is a private. They can't give orders to anybody, and that's all the fun there is to war."

Which acute observation seems a hopeful augury for the peace prospects of the coming generation, if only we can clear the way for them.

Simple Settings—Gay Fabrics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Modern lighting, plain color walls, and the natural wood furniture now in such favor, combine to make an ideal setting for the colorful contemporary designs in fabrics, according to Miss Amy M. Sacker, authority on design and home decoration. Miss Sacker, now a member of the faculty of Garland School here, recently arranged an exhibition illustrating the use of such fabrics.

Designs depicting ornaments from horses' harness, the swaggering sailor on shore leave, familiar slogans (such as appeals to buy bonds), the American flag, boats and divers, palm trees and tropical moons, were included—and all demand solid color walls and rugs of a neutral tone, she points out.

The home decorator finds in these fabrics many interesting possibilities for stunning rooms. A modern blue and white striped chintz, for instance, used with red, suggests the American flag. Chairs could be upholstered in red leather, or in a highly polished red satin. A blue ceiling with white stars would go all the way in carrying out the patriotic theme.

Fabrics designed by the late Grant Wood, famous for his "American scene" paintings, show the prairie schooner, groups of little trees, rolling prairie lands, and have the homey western atmosphere symonymous with Grant Wood. These are restful and satisfying and provide all the design a room would want.

In contemporary design it is suggestion rather than actuality that counts. The flowers which were shown with almost botanical exactness in the beautiful English chintzes are done today with an extreme elimination of detail, yet with no loss to their character.

These modern chintzes do not, of course, harmonize with the intricate detail of oriental rugs nor can they be said to belong in our familiar 18th century English and American rooms, Miss Sacker observes.

She advises accents of white for rooms of this type. There never was a time, she says, when white was so much used—white backgrounds, white patterns on neutral backgrounds, white glazed lamps, white leather, white rugs. We should not overlook the possibility of using white lamp shades, a white plastic, or white glazed lamp in rooms that cannot otherwise include the modern theme.

One modern designer has put out a chintz panel large enough to be used as a covering for a sofa or displayed to advantage by itself as a wall hanging. It consists of eight distinct scenes including horses. Each is done mainly in brown and is blocked off from the other sketches by a brown frame. Red and green accents are introduced in the harness ornaments, or in the rider's habit.

The demand for plain color walls has led to experiments in "washable" wallpapers, and now we have the "scrubbable" wallpaper which, from a utilitarian standpoint, is not to be overlooked.

But there are still grand possibilities in wallpaper design. In some of the papers old motifs are being given interesting new treatment, Miss Sacker points out. An illustration is the use of a swag of white lace on a light gray paper, bringing out an old motif in a charming new manner. This calls for a sharp color contrast elsewhere in the room such as coral satin, or turquoise blue leather, on the new natural wood furniture.

Frances Merrill

Treat Those Rubbers With Care!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Stylish rainy-day footwear is an economizer on shoe leather. Fabrics too fragile to brave the storm, hosiery too light in color to match the splashing rain, are kept dry and dainty.

That galoshes, storm-shoes, and toe-rubbers may see many more miles of walking, let's look them over. Any snagged or torn places should be fastened down with rubber cement which you may still find in some stores.

Rubber will tear or break under strain, as when forcing a "dressy" boot over a larger "sports" type shoe. Elastic fabric will soften, and have its life shortened, on exposure to heat, hot-air register, steam pipes, or next summer's sun.

On rainy days, be sure to wear the shoes that fit your rubber footwear. A narrow, dressy heel in a wide rubber boot is almost as bad as too much shoe crowded into too little boot.

Bring overshoes in the house, instead of leaving them outside in freezing weather.

See that your shoes are free of metal heel-plates, toe-plates, badly run-over heels, or sharp buckles that would cut the rubber.

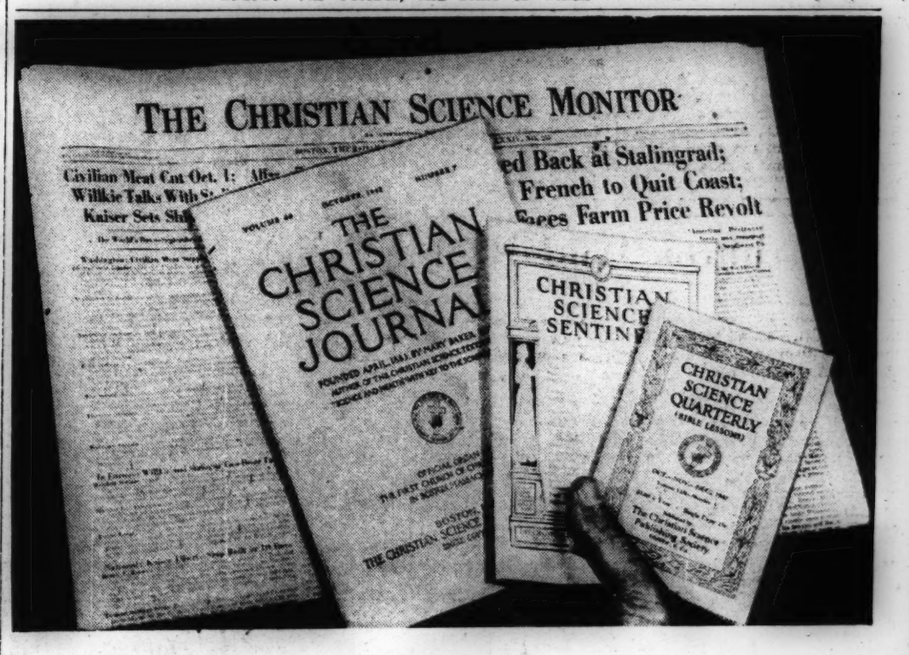
Before you put your foot into it, see that the boot lining is clean. The easiest way is to keep it protected from dust (as from dusty shoes). A moderately stiff brush may be used, but it is better to avoid dry cleaning fluids, if the fabric contains any elastic thread.

Grease, tar, or chewing gum, may be removed from leather or fabric with a little gasoline, but it is better to use a knife or razor blade to scrape them from rubber, then wash in mild soapsuds.

Boots crack in the creases that form when the tops fall over. Store them in a box which will hold the sides upright, or hang them on a coat hanger and enclose in a hat sack to keep out dust. Avoid mildew during storage, by cleaning them before you put them in the basement. If the room is damp, wash them occasionally and dry.

Rubbers wear thin from contact with sidewalks, cinders, crushed rock, and rough paving. While they protect shoe leather from damage caused by moisture, when the sun shines again, it is better to carry them. You can get a pair of toe-rubbers that fold into a small case and slip into your handbag, for those sun-and-shower days.

The shoe repair shops will vulcanize overshoes. It takes only a small strip of rubber to fix the hole in heel or sole. Some dime stores still have rubber heels and soles with cement to attach them.



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Rangers Revert to New-Old Style of Hockey to Give Bruins First Loss at Home

Leading Executive, Pilot, Player Says Sporting News

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30 (AP)—Championship success of the St. Louis Cardinals was reflected today in the selection by The Sporting News of Branch Rickey as the No. 1 executive of the year and Billy Southworth as the outstanding manager in major league baseball.

Without denying Joe Gordon's claims to honors as the most valuable player in the American League, the baseball weekly passed over the New York Yankee second baseman and named Ted Williams as the outstanding player of the 1942 season.

While conceding that Williams may not have measured up to the standards set for qualification as the most valuable player in his league, The Sporting News said the Red Sox outfielder stood out in a class by himself for individual performances.

Batting Champion

Williams led the American League in batting percentage, home runs, runs scored, runs batted in, total bases and bases on balls. His fielding percentage also topped all outfielders appearing in more than 150 games.

There could be no doubt about the choice of Southworth for managerial acclaim after "Billy the Kid's" feat in bringing his fleet-footed youngsters to a National League pennant victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers and an unexpected triumph over the Yankees in the World Series.

Rickey, former vice-president and general manager of the Cardinals and now President of the Dodgers, was given credit for furnishing the players that made the championship possible for Southworth.

Williams and Southworth are the first in the annual citations to be named two years in succession. Rickey was selected in 1936.

Minor Leagues

In the minor leagues, Bill Veeck, President of Milwaukee of the American Association; Eddie Dyer, manager of Columbus of the same league, and Dick Barrett, pitcher with Seattle of the Pacific Coast League, were named the No. 1 men of the year.

Dyer received top ranking for leading the Columbus Red Birds successfully through the American Association play-offs and in the Little World Series with Syracuse of the International League. Veeck was hailed for promoting and reviving baseball interest in Milwaukee.

Barrett, a veteran of 18 seasons in professional baseball, was selected because of his remarkable record of yielding only 1.72 earned runs last season, the best effort in either the majors or the minors, his 27 victories against 13 losses, and his league leadership with 178 strikeouts and 330 innings pitched.

The pitcher has been purchased by the Chicago Cubs.

Red Sox Arrive for Spring Training

Washington Has Landis '43 Pledge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Major league baseball, through Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, pledged its full co-operation today in curtailing travel incident to the 1943 season.

"And that," Landis commented, "is a very small contribution to the war effort on our part."

Landis presented his ideas for curtailing travel to Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, who said he "heartily approved" of them.

Both declined, however, to discuss specific details.

The Commissioner said he would call major league owners together in the near future for final action on the transportation problem, but that the exact place or time of the meeting had not been decided upon, remarking that transportation entered into that too.

Schedule Question

Landis declined to comment when asked whether travel curtailment might involve the drafting of new major league schedules with a view to fewer trips between cities.

"I don't care to go into that," he said firmly.

Eastman emphasized that he had presented no specific proposals since his letter of Nov. 30 addressed to Landis and the presidents of the two major leagues.

Charles (Red) Ruffing, right-handed pitcher for the New York Yankees, was classified 1-B by a Los Angeles board and inducted immediately for limited service. It meant the virtual end of a 19-year major league career for the former Illinois coal miner who chalked up 258 league and seven World Series verdicts in his stay in the big time.

Moore Leaving

Terry Moore, fleet center fielder for the world champion St. Louis Cardinals, announced he would leave shortly for Panama to become a civilian director of athletics in an Army camp. He added he hoped to have a commission in the same field by midsummer.

Alf Anderson, Pittsburgh infielder, was classified 3-B by his Savannah, Ga., board and informed Pirate officials he would not be available for baseball next season. He is working in a shipyard.

Les Burge, slugging first baseman for Montreal, who was being counted upon as Dolph Camilli's replacement, wrote Brooklyn officials he already had been inducted. Camilli declared recently he found it too difficult to transport his family from California to New York for the summer and had decided to give up major league baseball.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Tennessee defeated Long Island University, 36 to 33, in Sugar Bowl basketball game at New Orleans to end the New Yorkers' string of 23 straight triumphs.

New York Sextet Has Turned To Defensive Style of Play

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Frankie Boucher says it's new; Art Ross says it's old—and thereby hangs a tale.

The "it" is the New York Rangers' present style of defensive play, which last night at the Garden led them to a 5-3 victory over the Boston Bruins, moved Rangers into a fifth-place tie with Montreal, gave them their third straight victory, and sent Boston down to defeat for the first time this season on home ice.

In his hotel room before the game, the New York coach explained what the Rangers are trying to do, and why, declaring that he believes it the only solution to a season which finds his club shorthanded most of the time and woefully weak as compared to Ranger teams of the past.

"In previous years it wasn't necessary for us to play defensive hockey," said Boucher, himself a great center ice star of the not-so-long-ago. "We just used to put on steam and outscore the opposition.

Different Now

"Now it is different. We tried matching the other clubs in five-man attacks this season and got our ears pinned back, so we're working on a different theory, and it has developed from an experiment we tried back in the Stanley Cup series of 1934.

"That spring we were playing Maroons in Montreal in the first game of a total-goal Stanley Cup series. We figured if we could hold the Maroons to a tie in Montreal, we could beat them in New York. It worked out that using this same type of hockey we are playing now, we got that tie, but when we got back to New York and returned to our usual style of play, we lost out 2-1. Earl Robinson scored both Maroon goals, remember?

Turned to Experiment

"Well, when we found we couldn't keep up this season, we turned to that experiment, figuring that at least a tie would be better than the defeats we were getting. We put the theory into operation in Montreal Dec. 19, where we tied Canadiens 1-1, and since have won two of three games." (Last night's victory was their third.)

As Boucher explained it and as his Rangers demonstrated later, the two defensemen are placed just outside their own blue line; the center roves around in the New York end zone; and the wings check back fast. The system is designed principally as a check to the power play, whereby a team fires a puck into the opponent's end zone, with a wing chasing the puck, retrieving it, and passing to any one of his four skating teammates who have moved to the attack.

May Be Trapped

"Opponents have something to think about when they fire into our end zone now," said Frankie. "Before, all they had to do was think about scoring. Now, with our center picking up the puck—or at least he should—before opposing wings can get there, they have to think whether or not they will be trapped. We are abandoning forechecking, and the result is usually a game of end-to-end rushes. It's not kitty-bar-the-door hockey. We just let you in our scoring zone, and say we can beat you to the puck and to a goal."

The theory worked all right last night, but after the game Manager Ross of the Bruins pooh-poohed the idea that it was anything new. "Why, we used to do that a few years ago. Remember Schmitty? Milt used to hang back behind the defense, get the puck, and away he'd go. But Rangers won't stick to it for long. It won't stand up and they will start losing. And we are not going to retaliate by playing defensive hockey too. We can beat 'em playing our usual game."

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	—Goals— For	Agst
Toronto	12	8	3	27	112	68
Boston	11	8	5	27	88	84
Detroit	9	6	5	23	72	58
Chicago	8	7	5	21	69	71
New York	7	12	2	16	69	102
Montreal	6	12	4	16	64	91

Result Dec. 29

New York 5, Boston 3.

Over the Blue Line

Last night's crowd was the biggest of the season, 13,500 . . . Garden Ticket Manager Tommy Waters said the ticket sale of 10,500 from 7 p. m. on was a new Garden record . . . The resulting crush in the lobby was terrific . . . Herb Cain was a surprise starter for the B's . . . He had a goal taken away when Referee Bill Chadwick ruled his stick was above his shoulders when he batted the puck into the N. Y. net.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack McGill, brilliant Bruin rookie of a year ago, visited his former mates before the game . . . Now in the Canadian Army, he is playing for Ottawa Commandos along with seven other former N. H. L. stars—Neil and Mac Colville, Kenny Kilrea, Ken Reardon, Joe Cooper, Alex Shibicky, and Jim Henry.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lynn Patrick's goal was his first in seven games, or since Rangers were last in Boston Dec. 6 . . . Hank Goldup's goal and assist brought his total points since he has been with Rangers to 15 in nine games . . . Other N. Y. marksmen were Bryan Hextall, two, and Bob Kirkpatrick . . . Scorers for Boston were Bill Cowley, Murph Chamberlain, and Dit Clapper . . . Nothing worked out right for the B's . . . They hit Jim Franks with everything but Brimsek's pads, outshooting the Rangers 45 to 20, yet could only score three times.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvey McClelland of the Olympics, who went home to Canada for Christmas, won't be back . . . He has a defense job . . . Corp. Fishy Dumond will play for the 'Pics when he comes home from Indiana on furlough next month . . . That was the Rangers' 128th game in which they have scored.

Hub Notes

Specht Is Ready

Boston gets its first look at Bobby Specht during this evening's showing of Ice-Capades of 1943 at the Garden. The young Chicago boy, present national men's titleholder, missed the earlier shows here because of a foot injury. In Specht's absence, Warren Headlough of Akron, Ohio, carried on in the male lead of the ambitious "Toys for Sale" number.

♪ ♪ ♪

Because the ice had to be made over for the Bruin-Ranger hockey game last night and because the Bruins have another home date at the Garden on Friday evening, Ice-Capades tonight and tomorrow will be on clear ice, without attractive designs. However, despite a little less color on the surface, the performers will remain at their best.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two service teams, Camp Edwards and the Coast Guard, have been added to the Boston University basketball schedule. The game with the former will be played at Edwards on Jan. 22, while the latter will be met here on Feb. 16. The Terriers are idle until Jan. 9, when they meet Northeastern.

♪ ♪ ♪

The second annual preparatory school hockey tournament gets under way tomorrow afternoon at the Skating Club of Boston. Action begins at 1 o'clock, with the Boston Bruins staging an exhibition scrimmage. Prep schools entered are Andover, Governor Dummer, Milton Academy, Choate School, Noble and Greenough, Pomfret, St. Mark's and Exeter. The initial face-off on the prep card will come at 5 o'clock, with Andover meeting Governor Dummer, prior to which the boys will practice.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Ken Joseph of Arlington has been elected captain of the 1943 cross-country team at M. I. T. . . . The outstanding Boston College football player in the annual Holy Cross game will receive a trophy offered by the B. C. class of 1916. A name will be selected for it later . . . No one was more pleased at the Red Sox decision to train at Medford than Win Green, the trainer. Now Win can take care of the ball players and also keep in close touch with his pets, the Bruins.

Bowling Splurge

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Eddie Winchester set some sort of a record for a week's bowling splurge on Philadelphia alleys. In 11 games, he ran up a 2,710 total and a 246 average. In one match he rolled a perfect game, hitting 278, 259, 300 for an 837 series and an average of 275.66.

Same Cub Uniforms

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago's Cubs will shift training sites for the 1943 baseball season, but they'll retain their trick uniforms. James T. Gallagher, Cub general manager, said the uniforms again would be cut on last year's design—with sleeveless shirts.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Glancing Backward

This is the time of the year when sports looks both forward and backward. Critics like to squint into the future, trying to guess what it will bring before the unsuspecting customer; into the past to recall the rises of new champions and the resounding thuds of fallen ones.

In baseball, we think first of teams as we glance back over the rapidly-dimming past. We think of that great and colorful band of Cardinals who roared out of the West to humble first the Dodgers, then the once-invincible Yankees. We remember how the Cards slowly cut down a 10-game Dodger lead in the National League pennant race; how Billy Southworth personally broke up the Yankees in a stunning five-game World Series upset.

Series Memories

There were young Johnny Beazley and his two October victories; Whitey Kurowski and his timely series-clinching home run; the brilliant catches of Terry Moore, Enos Slaughter, Joe Di Maggio and Charley Keller; the dazzling speed and team play of the Cardinals; Red Ruffing's seventh series victory. Fresh, too, is the memory of Mort Cooper's failure to play a key role in the Cardinal triumph; Joe Gordon's complete flop on the Yankee side.

Ted Williams had his fun, as only he can with a bat in his hands. He won the batting crown in the A. L., had 36 homers and drove in 137 mates—the first to win the triple honors since Lou Gehrig made the grade back in 1935. The Red Sox produced another star in Johnny Pesky, the kid shortstop who scooted out of Louisville to make 205 base hits and keep Joe Cronin on the bench.

Lombardi First

Bulky Ernie Lombardi gave Boston another spot on the baseball map of 1942 when he annexed the batting championship for the Braves—his second stay at the head of the parade in the N. L. Mel Ott is remembered for his grand job of managing and playing the outfield for the Giants—as great a manager as he is a player. Young Tex Hughson baffled the hitters to the extent of 22 victories, despite the fact that he waited until the middle of May for his initial win.

Lou Boudreau silenced the skeptics who doubted that he could continue as a top-flight shortstop while piloting the Indians. The American League defeated both the National and a picked service team in mid-summer all-star games. Rogers Hornsby joined the Cooperstown Hall of Fame group. Larry MacPhail walked out of Ebbets Field and Branch Rickey walked in. Steve O'Neill succeeded Del Baker at Detroit; Ossie Bluege replaced Bucky Harris at Washington.

Offense Declines

A sharp decline in offense was noted, and for the first time in a number of years the game swung back in the general direction of the pitcher.

More recently the majors, slow to assume a wartime pace, took the suggestion of Joseph B. Eastman and the order of Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis and dropped Florida as a 1943 spring training site.

Will the majors survive this emergency? Undoubtedly, yes. Washington has said that there is room in the nation for curtailed professional sports in wartime, regardless of the pessimism of some critics and outsiders. The caliber of the big leagues in baseball, as in hockey, drops considerably at a time like this, but there probably will be enough players and spectators to carry on.

New Administrative Setup For Navy's Pre-Flighters

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—A new administrative setup for the Navy's pre-flight schools goes into effect Jan. 1, but nearly as we can make out, it won't mean any less sports activity . . . Instead of each school coming under their respective naval districts, they'll all be under the jurisdiction of the Air Primary Training Command . . . Similarly, the more advanced schools will come under the Air Operational Training Command . . . The big change, which was scheduled anyway, will be that the teams will have to do most of their playing close to home instead of making those long trips, whose main purpose was to stimulate recruiting . . . Also, due mainly to limited facilities, there'll be more attention than ever to intramural competition and less to "varsity" teams.

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G. D. Bourcy of Arlington, Mass., suggests that baseball should adopt football's "free substitution" rule if it has to rely upon oldtimers and teen-age kids to keep the game going . . . Thus a manager could use a vet when he was needed and let him rest for an inning or two . . . Might even recall Babe Ruth to do the hitting and hire a couple of lively high school boys to run for him . . . The possibilities, in fact, seem limitless—which probably is what's wrong with the idea.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pvt. Leo Mallory, ex-golf pro at Noroton, Conn., has been graduated as a radio operator-mechanic at the Sioux Falls, S. D., Army Air Force Technical School and now is being trained to become a code intructor there . . . Ted Williams and Johnny Pesky are expected at the North Carolina Navy Pre-Flight School in February, which should give the Cloudbusters quite a baseball team if officers are allowed to play . . . Buddy Hassett and Pete Appleton are among the athletes permanently stationed at Chapel Hill.

♪ ♪ ♪

From Gabe Paul of the Cincinnati Reds:

"Who is the best second baseman in the National League?" You don't have to look any farther than Cincinnati for an answer, for the Reds have the man in Lonny Frey . . . Why is he nominated? Because (1) he was the leading hitter among second basemen last season. (2) He was tied with Mickey Witek of the Giants for the fewest number of errors, 18. (3) He had the best average per game in participation in double plays . . . If you want to go further into the situation you'll find he is the fastest runner and the best base runner, among second basemen, and that he is considered the best man at tagging runners since Bobby Wallace."

♪ ♪ ♪

From the Navy Department Bureau of Aeronatics, Washington:

"It seems that on several occasions recently references have been made to the fact that pre-flight football teams were not as strong at the end of the season as they were at the beginning because many cadets had gone to 'active duty' as the season progressed. The fact of the matter is that the cadets are very much on 'active duty' at the pre-flight schools, as are the officers and enlisted personnel. When a man is sworn into the Navy and is assigned to any Navy station or ship he is on active duty just as soon as he reports at the station or ship."

Gridiron Bowl Notes

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP)—Expert opinion seems agreed there is really sound logic behind the favoritism of Georgia over U. C. L. A. in the Rose Bowl New Year's Day.

There is no yardstick of comparison. The Bruins and Bulldogs met no common foes. Georgia, a team of veterans that won 20 of its last 22 games, established numerous yardage and scoring records in 1942. By many it is regarded as the greatest passing outfit in the history of southern football.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30 (AP)—Having wound up their final scrimmages for the New Year's Sugar Bowl game, the Tulsa and Tennessee football teams will walk through light plays and concentrate on brainwork in the remaining days of training.

Coach Henry Frnka at the Tulsa camp at Bay St. Louis, Miss., expressed apprehension over the ground attack of the heavier Tennessee team, while Coach John Barnhill at the Edgewater Park Camp of Tennessee was uneasy over the passes of Tulsa's great tailback, Glenn Dobbs.

♪ ♪ ♪

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP)—Thirteen seniors will lend steadiness to the starting teams in the Orange Bowl football game Friday, but underclassmen are to have their fling.

Boston College and Alabama plan to send one freshman, two sophomores and six juniors out onto the field for the kickoff.

The only freshman to crash the opening lineups is Boston's John Furey, a six-one, 210-pound tackle described by Coach Denny Myers as a "good steady boy."

♪ ♪ ♪

DALLAS, Dec. 30 (AP)—Texas and Georgia Tech will forego any surprise tactics, their coaches say, in the Cotton Bowl football game New Year's Day and ride along with the formations used in the past season.

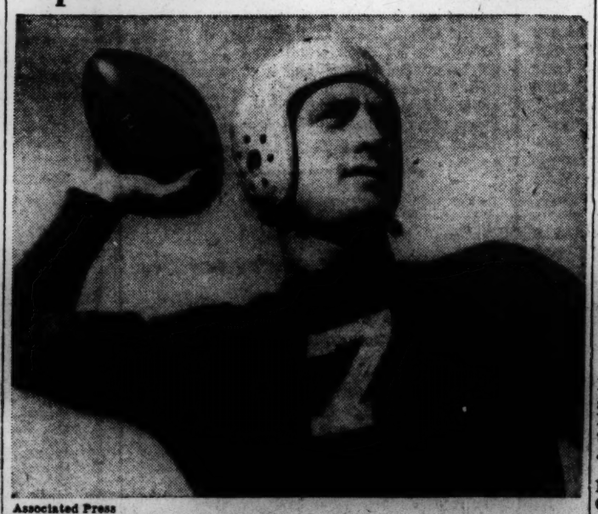
Coaches Bill Alexander of Georgia Tech and D. X. Bible of Texas say they positively will have no new plays and a glimpse of the teams practicing bears them out.

♪ ♪ ♪

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Moulded into two distinct units during 10 days of intensive preparation, the East's all-star football squad knocked off practice at its Santa Clara University training grounds today still a favorite to defeat the West's all-stars in Friday's charity game.

The 12 midwesterners and 10 easterners coached by Andy Kerr of Colgate and George Hauser of Minnesota devoted themselves to dummy scrimmage yesterday and planned only one more light workout before the New Year's Day set-to at Kezar Stadium here.

Spark of U. C. L. A. Attack



Associated Press

Hailed as one of the best passers on the West coast, to say nothing of his running and kicking, Bob Waterfield, U. C. L. A. quarterback, will carry much of the Bruins' hopes when they tangle with Georgia in the Rose Bowl football game Friday, and is expected to rival Halfback Frankie Sinkwich of the Bulldogs for individual honors.

Sports in Brief

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30 (AP)—Ecuador's Francisco Segura, also claimed by the United States as its No. 3 singles player, annexed the Sugar Bowl tennis title here yesterday when he rallied twice to defeat Tulane's Earl Bartlett, Jr.

The scores were 3—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

♪ ♪ ♪

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 30 (AP)—About 2,270 servicemen will see the Sugar Bowl football game between Tulsa and Tennessee at the expense of home-bound Tulsa fans.

There is $2,255 in the collection and Sam Avey, sports promoter who originated the idea of buying tickets for soldiers and sailors in New Orleans to build up a rooting section for the Golden Hurricane, said "we couldn't stop it under $2,500 now even if we wanted to." Servicemen are admitted to the bowl for $1.10.

♪ ♪ ♪

BROOKLINE, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP)—The national junior girls indoor tennis championship at Longwood went according to form as the top four seeded players won their way into the semi-finals.

Lillian Lopaus of New York, defending titlist, stroked out an easy victory over Betty Howe of Weston, 6—0, 6—2. She will meet Norma Meister of Sharon, seeded number four and the only home survivor, who defeated Mary de Young, 6—3, 6—3.

Judy Atterbury of Long Island, second seeded player, eliminated the clever young Newton star, Gilda Giccome, 6—4, 6—1.

Betty Rosenquist of Orange, N. J., ranked third, reached the semi-finals by defeating Peggy Howe of Weston, 6—2, 6—3.

♪ ♪ ♪

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Eleven dual engagements are scheduled for the University of Pennsylvania varsity swimming team, Director of Athletics H. Jamison Swarts said.

The schedule follows: Jan. 6, Lafayette at Easton; 16, Harvard at Cambridge; 22, Dartmouth; 23, Yale; Feb. 6, Army; 13, Princeton; 17, Lehigh; 20, Rutgers; 27, Navy at Annapolis; March 6, Cornell; 13, Columbia at New York; 19, Eastern Intercollegiates at Cambridge.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—Colgate University's powerful ice sextet is the 1942 champion of the Lake Placid invitation hockey tourney.

The Red Raiders again won the title and the Sam Packer Trophy by smothering a hard-fighting but outclassed Hamilton College team, 9 to 2.

Sparked by forward Gregg Batt, the Raiders caged five goals in the opening period to clinch the contest.

Cornell University won consolation honors, defeating Middlebury, 7 to 5, in a closing rush that netted three tallies.

In the third game, Williams College scored an upset by downing Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 4-1.

Basketball Scores

Results Dec. 29

East

Manhattan 46, Niagara 39.

Midwest

Wayne Teachers 60, Hastings 38.
Camp Grant (Ill.) 44, Glenview Air Base 30.
Peru (Ind.) Naval Base 38, Lawrence Tech 30.
Olathe Naval Air Base 45, Missouri 38.
Rockhurst 48, Washburn 34.
Midland 50, York 43.
Oregon State 33, Michigan State 29.
Kearney 39, Nebraska Wesleyan 31.
Valparaiso 41, Evansville 37.

West

Utah State 66, Idaho Southern Br. 41.
University of Nevada 51, Mather Field 30.
California 45, St. Mary's 42 (overtime).
Pendleton Field 46, Lewiston Normal 44.
San Francisco 54, Santa Clara 39.
Whittier 44, U. C. L. A. 43.

Oklahoma City All-Collegiate Tournament

Rice 43, Southwestern (Kan.) 37 (consolation).
Arkansas 66, Texas 44.
Texas Christian 46, Maryville (Mo.) T. 38.
East Central (Okla.) State 61, Springfield (Mo.) T. 39 (consolation).
Arkansas 52, Texas Wesleyan 47.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 38, Pittsburgh T. 30.
Texas 45, Oklahoma Aggies 36.

Nebraska College Tournament

Doane 56, Peru 35.

Oddities

Doc Carlson is in his 21st season as basketball coach at Pitt, and at nearby Duquesne is Chick Davies in his 19th.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are 15,000,000 bowlers in the United States, according to a survey of the American Bowling Congress.

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The Home Forum

Peacemakers: the Children of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN AND NATIONS long for peace. So it has been from the beginning of human history. Even in so-called peace times, individuals and nations have not been wholly free from anxiety because of what seemed to be an uncertain future. Hence peace on earth has been regarded by most persons as a remote possibility. And this notwithstanding the fact that the Bible, which Christians recognize as the guide for human thought and conduct, sets forth in its opening chapter man's God-given dominion over all the earth. Throughout its pages are to be found proofs, in individual as well as in national history, of man's superiority to evil. Because men have had more faith in uncertainty than in security, more faith in evil than in good, man's God-given dominion has remained for the most part an unclaimed heritage.

* * *

Christ Jesus taught and proved man's dominion over evil. He was thus a peacemaker in the highest sense of the word, the greatest peacemaker the world has ever known. **"On earth peace, good will toward men,"** was the angelic promise attending his nativity (Luke 2:14). During his earthly ministry he not only brought peace to suffering ones in innumerable instances, but taught his followers to do the same. **"Blessed are the peacemakers,"** he said: **"for they shall be called the children of God"** (Matthew 5:9). Here the Master clearly indicated that only as we bring peace into the world do we exemplify our spiritual status as children of God.

So accustomed have men and women been to think of themselves as the helpless victims of evil circumstances that when in the synagogue an unclean spirit obeyed the command of Jesus to come out of one possessed, the people inquired in amazement (Mark 1:27), **"What thing is this? what new doctrine is this?"** And when the wind and the waves settled into calm at Jesus' word, the disciples, marveling, exclaimed (Luke 8:25), **"What manner of man is this! for he commandeth even the winds and water, and they obey him."**

"What manner of man"! One need only turn to the spiritual record of creation given in the first chapter of Genesis to learn the manner of man which God has created. Here man is declared to be the image and likeness of God, endowed with unlimited dominion over the earth. What a contrast between this definition of man and that which is commonly accepted by mortals! If men knew the great possibilities attending a spiritual understanding of God and His creation, they would be found making every effort to gain such understanding. It is obvious that without a correct understanding of God and man, the dominion which has been given him cannot be discerned or demonstrated. Tennyson recognized how immature was the mortal concept of true being when he wrote:

"So runs my dream: but what am I?
An infant crying in the night:
An infant crying for the light:
And with no language but a cry."

* * *

Through her discovery of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy has revealed to this age the truth about God and man—a truth both old and new. It is the truth to which Christ Jesus bore witness and which enabled him to do his unparalleled works; the truth which prophet and apostle and spiritually-minded men and women in all ages have glimpsed in varying degree. With this revelation, which Mrs. Eddy has fully set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has come the re-establishment of Christian healing, the revelation of the truth which makes men free.

Without Truth there can be no real freedom, and without real freedom there can be no permanent peace. When God becomes known as a loving Father, as divine Mind, infinite Life, Truth, and Love, ever present to protect and to bless, freedom is seen to be a natural and normal state. When it is understood that God alone is the Father of man, and that man is therefore wholly spiritual, one ceases to claim a selfhood apart from God and learns to identify himself only with that which is true and good. When it is seen that all men are children of the one Father, that is, that all men in their true being are Godlike, the brotherhood of man becomes apparent and the ability to love one's neighbor as oneself is made practical. Thus it is that in proportion to one's spiritual understanding of God and man, exemption from sin, sickness, fear, and danger, from evil of every sort, can be demonstrated in human experience and peace be made known on earth.

"Mortals must gravitate Godward," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 265), **"their affections and aims grow spiritual,—they must near the broader interpretations of being, and gain some proper sense of the infinite,—in order that sin and mortality may be put off."** She then adds, **"This scientific sense of being, forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Land's End

A white, white shell upon white sand in winter sun,
The shadow of immobile seabird on the rock,
The white turmoil of waves beneath a silent sky
Moving between cold thunder and repeated shock;

Pale lean dry grasses bending in a seaward wind,
A bleached salt-silvered beam of antique oak,
And on the depthless haze of gray horizon line
A vanishing gray flower of smoke:

Year's end: mid-afternoon upon this last of land,
And silence save wave-crash in winter light:
Here are the timeless things and temporal transfixed
Between a tide's incoming and its flight.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures

by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

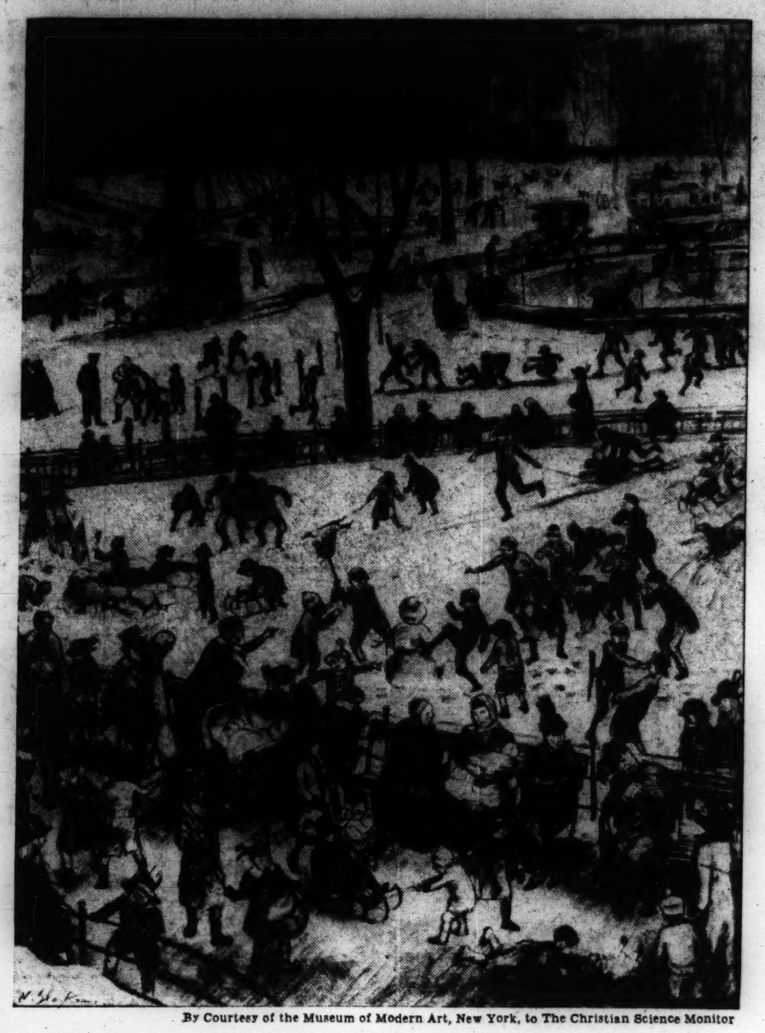
A Season, Not a Day

CHRISTMAS IS NOT a "day" in Norway but a season that rises in December. The shops—there are many that deal in wooden things alone—are full of wooden toys, unpainted and painted animals of all sorts, and blocks that can be built into motor cars. From all over the country, even as far north as Finnmark, the peasant farms and village workshops have sent their products. And on the street corners, the peasants set up little forest clumps of Christmas trees, forty and fifty in a load. The climax of the festival is Christmas Eve, not Christmas Day as with us. It is then the rice with lucky almond is eaten. The whole family assembles to go to the four o'clock service at the churches. At Easter, like as not the whole family will be in the mountains skiing and lost to prayers, but Christmas is sacred to the church. The churches, practically all Lutheran, are crowded, and the carols sung by old and young stir the hearts of all.

Then home again for the tree and the present-giving. On the twenty-fourth the family dines at their own table, on the twenty-fifth with the parents of the wife, and on the twenty-sixth with the parents of the husband, or vice versa. The whole of Christmas is an exaltation of family life, and of loving-kindness. One sort of celebration and another lasts almost until Epiphany.

My first Scandinavian Christmas was one of the happiest days of my life. . . .

I had determined to have some Christmas carols and, in the ten days preceding the holiday, had asked everywhere and even eyed the little boys on the nearby hill playing in the snow and wondered if they could be lured in to sing. Then my butler suggested that, perhaps, the boys from St. Olav's were what I wanted. St. Olav's was a singing school for boys, a famous one in Northern Europe, supported by private subscription. The Director offered to call upon me, and, yes, he would send us not "a few boys" but fifty-five. Moreover, he managed to make me feel as if I were doing the school a favor instead of quite the other way around, and he would hear of no payment except chocolates from the tree for each young singer.—From "Mission to the North," by FLORENCE JAFFRAY HARRIMAN. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)



By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"WASHINGTON SQUARE, 1914": *A Drawing by William J. Glackens*

THIS LIVELY SCENE in Washington Square, on a snowy day during the Christmas holidays in 1914, brings back many memories to the writer. In fact, she is inclined to believe that one of the boisterous children playing so vigorously in the snow is herself, just as surely as that the artist's own son, Ira, must be among them.

Mr. Glackens has not only drawn a highly diverting and charming picture of Washington Square but, being the realist he was, he actually drew minute portraits of its young visitors and their nursemaids and mothers. Probably no work of Glackens more clearly combines the qualities to be found in his paintings—the movement, the festive view of life, the interest in crowds and people, the activities and informal things which make life pleasant. Such subjects as children in a garden, out-door dining, bathing at the beach and crowds at race tracks and parades are found again and again, and were always painted in his spirited and joyous way.

William J. Glackens spent considerable time in France and his painting has derived much inspiration from the French artists, especially Renoir. But in spirit and subject matter he was purely American. The sparkling, bright palette, the feeling of light and air and gaiety derive from the French, to be sure, but the artist was an individualist and even a realist.

He was a member of "The Eight"—a well-known group of American painters in the early 1900's which included John Sloan, George Luks, and others. These men were noted for their realism and their revolt from academic painting. Indeed, Glackens himself was an illustrator for many years and was particularly noted for his fresh and original illustrations, which differed from the romantic-historic ones of the period.

Born in Philadelphia in 1870, he worked on local newspapers and studied art intermittently at the Pennsylvania Academy. After some years of drawing for magazines and a New York newspaper, he settled down to painting seriously. Fortunately, he was able to do so unhindered by financial worries, and hence was free to pursue his individual course.

B. T.

Pacificadores: os filhos de Deus

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

OS HOMENS e as nações almejam a paz. Sempre tem sido assim, desde o começo da história humana. Mesmo nos assim chamados tempos de paz os indivíduos e as nações não estiveram inteiramente livres de anciedades em virtude do que lhes parecia ser um futuro incerto. Daí temos que a paz na terra tem sido considerada pela maioria das pessoas como uma possibilidade remota; e isto não obstante o fato de que a Biblia, que os Cristãos reconhecem como seu guia para o pensamento e conduta humanos declara no capítulo inicial, que Deus concedeu ao homem domínio sôbre tôda a terra. Em tôdas suas páginas encontram-se provas da superioridade do homem sôbre o mal, tanto em casos individuais como na história pátria. Por terem os homens tido mais fé na incerteza do que na segurança, mais fé no mal do que no bem, o domínio que Deus concedeu ao homem tem ficado na maior parte como uma herança que não foi reclamada.

* * *

Cristo Jesús ensinou e provou o domínio do homem sôbre o mal. Êle era, portanto, um pacificador na mais lata acepção do têrmo, o maior pacificador que o mundo jamais conheceu. "Paz na terra, boa vontade para os homens", foi a promessa angélica que se seguiu ao seu nascimento (Lucas 2:14). Durante o seu ministério terreno êle, não só, inúmeras vezes, trouxe paz aos que sofriam, mas também ensinava aos seus seguidores a fazerem o mesmo. "Bemaventurados os pacificadores", dizia êle, "porque êles serão chamados filhos de Deus" (Mateus 5:9). Aquí o Mestre indicou claramente que só quando trouxermos paz ao mundo é que exemplificaremos nossa condição espiritual como filhos de Deus.

Homens e mulheres ficaram tão acostumados a pensar dêles mesmos como vítimas indefezas de circunstâncias más que, quando na sinagoga um espírito imundo obedeceu à ordem de Jesús de sair do possesso, o povo indagou atônito (Marcos 1:27), "Que é isto? que nova doutrina é esta?" E quando o vento e as ondas se aquietaram diante das palavras de Jesús, os discípulos, maravilhados, exclamaram (Lucas 8:25), "Quem é êste, que até aos ventos e à água manda, e lhe obedecem?"

"Quem é êste"! Ou, em outras palavras, que espécie de homem é êste! Precisamos apenas volver-nos à nafrativa espiritual da criação como é apresentada no primeiro capítulo do Gênese para vir a saber que espécie de homem Deus criou. Alí declara-se que o homem é a imagem e semelhança de Deus, dotado com domínio ilimitado sôbre a terra. Que contraste entre esta definição do que é o homem e aquela que é comumente aceite pelos mortais! Se os homens soubessem das grandes possibilidades que uma compreensão espiritual de Deus e de Sua criação lhes traria, vê-los-iamos fazendo todos os esforços para obter tal compreensão. É claro que sem uma compreensão correta de Deus e do homem, o domínio que foi concedido a êste, não pode ser discernido nem demonstrado. Tennyson reconhecia quão imaturo era o conceito mortal do verdadeiro ser quando escreveu:

"Assim corre o meu sonho: mas que sou eu?
Um infante chorando na noite:
Um infante chorando por luz:
Sem outra linguagem senão um pranto."

* * *

Pela sua descoberta da Ciência Cristã, Mary Baker Eddy revelou nesta época a verdade sôbre Deus e o homem—uma verdade que é ao mesmo tempo velha e nova. É a verdade da qual Cristo Jesús deu testemunho e que o capacitou para fazer suas obras inegualáveis; é a verdade que foi vislumbrada em todas as eras, com maior ou menor clareza, por profetas, apóstolos, homens e mulheres de mentalidade espiritual. Com esta revelação, que Mrs. Eddy apresentou na íntegra no livro texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) estabeleceu-se novamente a cura Cristã, a revelação da verdade que liberta os homens.

Sem a Verdade não pode haver liberdade genuína, e sem liberdade genuína não pode haver paz permanente. Quando se conhecer a Deus como um Pai amoroso, como Mente divina, Vida infinita, Verdade, e Amor, sempre presente para proteger e abençoar, a liberdade será considerada como um estado natural e normal. Quando for compreendido que só Deus é o Pai do homem, e que o homem é, portanto, inteiramente espiritual, cessaremos de pretender que temos uma individualidade separada de Deus, e aprenderemos a identificar o homem só com o que é verdadeiro e bom. Quando compreendermos que todos os homens são filhos do único Pai-Eterno, isto é, que todos os homens, no seu verdadeiro ser, são semelhantes a Deus, a fraternidade do homem tornar-se-á evidente e a habilidade de amarmos nosso próximo como a nós mesmos se tornará praticável. Desta forma, à proporção em que compreendermos espiritualmente Deus e o homem, poderemos demonstrar na experiência humana nossa isenção do pecado, da doença, do mêdo, do perigo, e do mal de tôda espécie, fazendo assim conhecer a paz na terra.

"Os mortais precisam gravitar rumo a Deus", escreve Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health*, pg. 265), "suas afeições e aspirações precisam tornar-se espirituais,—êles têm de aproximar-se das mais amplas interpretações do ser, e alcançar um senso exato do infinito,—afim de que possam despir-se do pecado e da mortalidade." Depois ela acrescenta, "Êste senso científico do ser, que abandona a matéria pelo Espírito, de forma alguma sugere a absorção do homem na Deidade e a perda de sua identidade, mas confere ao homem uma individualidade mais ampla, uma esfera mais vasta do pensamento e da ação, um amor mais expansivo, uma paz mais elevada e duradoura."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Twenty Young Euks

"DON'T SET THEM," said Martha, "in a row. I like trees to waggle."

"Certainly not in a row," I said. "And what do you mean by waggle? All over the landscape?"

"All over the landscape."

"But I haven't got a landscape," I protested. "I have that one terrace. I want these euks to cover that bare hillside. There's that wild walnut on the terrace below, and there's sage and walnuts and the little oak coming on up above; but that terrace—"

"You can make them waggle on the terrace," said Martha, "if you try."

* * *

So that's how it came about. I put down a hole here, and then bore south southwest a quarter west and put down another, then south southeast a quarter east and dug still another, and so on. The tree man, carrying the gallon cans of young *E. sideroxylon rosea* gave me a pitying look.

"This row, Señor," he said, "she is a leetle crooked."

"You mean it waggles," I said.

"Sí, Señor—it goes all over the place."

"I want it to," I said.

He digested this a moment, and then decided to dismiss the whole matter. For an hour we cut cans, lifted out the little balled trees and set them in the holes, pushed dirt around them with our hands, upended the five-gallon water container and made a mud pie of the net result. Martha came down to view the finished job.

* * *

"It's just as I like it," she said. "If we walked straight along the terrace, we would walk on one side of the trunk of one, on the other side of the trunk of the next one."

I reminded her that the "trunks" were exactly one quarter inch in diameter.

"It doesn't matter," she said. "I can see them as they will be."

* * *

The tree man still seemed puzzled when she left, but he was too polite to bring up the subject again. He did make a point, however, of directing me to look at a particularly nice orchard on the opposite hillside, across the road, set out in superlatively even rows.

"Very good planting," he said, and went his way.

I didn't care. If Martha wanted them to waggle, waggle they should.

"Everything I ever tried to plant at home," she had told me, "had to be put down in exact mathematical rows, the ends in straight lines with the centers, the same distance between each. You can get really bored with that sort of planting."

"I know," I said. "We had a front yard once, planted with wild brambles and bushes because my mother didn't care for neat trimmed lawns and little plants all in a row. I like planting either way, but I know when to yield to a prejudice."

"I'll accept the yielding and not the word," she said, and laughed. "Let's go see what they will be like when they're grown."

* * *

We went down to the road, walked a block or so north, and stood in front of the four which had been planted six or seven years before in front of the walled estate.

"Hm," I said, "Red ironbark. Characters mostly as in *Eucalyptus leucoxylon;* usually not branched below; bark, persistent, rough, dark red. Juvenile leaves linear-lanceolate; adult leaves green; wood dark brown or reddish. Profuse bloomer."

"You're quoting," she said.

I showed her the typewritten slip cupped in my hand. "No, reading," I corrected her. "Ever since we saw my friends in the south, a few months ago, and they told me to 'Stop using all those Latin terms' when I called poison oak *Rhus diversoloba* or *diversiloba* or whatever it is, I decided I ought to become a botanist."

"Since you were quoting from Professor Bailey," she said, "you ought to know that he would have said horticulturist, not botanist. It's more inconclusive to say botanist."

"I have a feeling," I said, "that almost anyone but a Bailey reader, such as you, would accept botanist. I'm going to stick to botany."

"It wouldn't be prejudice, would it?" she said, smiling.

"It would not," I said emphatically; but I knew I was caught.

* * *

On the way back, we stopped to look at the twenty young euks in their uneven row. I had staked them with redwood stakes, tied them with strips of torn sheet which, against the tender reddish-green of their delicate leaves and tendrils, the dark reddish brown of their slender young trunks, were like ribbons in the unruly tresses of twenty young girls. In five years, the stand of young trees against the hillside would cover the bare brown of the dried summer grasses.

I didn't tell her, what the tree man should have known, that from the street they would look like an even row. Only from her view, above, or from the side, would the row waggle. For myself, I can take a row of trees either way, and that is how I have them. Either way.

STEPHEN CABARRUS

Writing on the Sky

THE SOUND of an aeroplane bored ominously into the ears of the crowd. There it was coming over the trees, letting out white smoke from behind, which curled and twisted, actually writing something! Making letters in the sky! Every one looked up.

Dropping dead down, the aeroplane soared straight up, curving in a loop, raced, sank, rose, and whatever it did, wherever it went, out fluttered behind it a thick ruffled bar of white smoke which curled and wreathed upon the sky in letters. But what letters? A C was it? an E, then an L? Only for a moment did they lie still; then they moved and melted and were rubbed out up in the sky, and the aeroplane shot further away and again, in a fresh space of sky, began writing a K, and E, a Y perhaps?

"Glaxo," said Mrs. Coates in a strained, awe-stricken voice, gazing straight up. . . .

"Kreemo," murmured Mrs. Bletchley, like a sleep-walker. With his hat held out perfectly still in his hand, Mr. Bowley gazed straight up. All down the Mall people were standing and looking up into the sky. As they looked the whole world became perfectly silent, and a flight of gulls crossed the sky, first one gull leading, then another, and in this extraordinary silence and peace, in this pallor, in this purity, bells struck eleven times, the sound fading up there among the gulls.

The aeroplane turned and raced and swooped exactly where it liked, swiftly, freely, like a skater—

"That's an E," said Mrs. Bletchley—or a dancer—

"It's toffee," murmured Mr. Bowley—. . . and shutting off the smoke, away and away it rushed, and the smoke faded and assembled itself round the broad white shapes of the clouds.

It had gone; it was behind the clouds. There was no sound. The clouds to which the letters E, G, or L had attached themselves moved freely, as if destined to cross from West to East on a mission of the greatest importance which would never be revealed, and yet certainly so it was—a mission of the greatest importance. Then suddenly, as a train comes out of a tunnel, the aeroplane rushed out of the clouds again, the sound boring into the ears of all people in the Mall, in the Green Park, in Piccadilly, in Regent Street, in Regent's Park, and the bar of smoke curved behind and it dropped down, and it soared up and wrote one letter after another—but what word was it writing?—From "Mrs. Dalloway," by VIRGINIA WOOLF. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Snow Drift

Through a dazzle of glittering dust I am sailing,
With shadow trailing;
In my narrow, seven-league boots I fly
Where the white arcs lie.

As I swoop from the peaks with my arms wig-wagging,
And my long feet dragging,
My trail is plain; you can read the signs
In parallel lines.

A spirit lighter than air, I am skimming
The earth's white trimming.
Through snow, like the billows of frozen seas,
I drift on skis.

EDITH ADDISON THOMAS

Day of Happiness

This was the day:
Happiness was in it like birds,
Secret in thickets.
And love
Like sunshine in a square room
With no shadowed corners.
And voices of children
Riffling like clear brooks
Over the smooth stones of grown-up silence.
And if song was there
It was in the jeweled tones of eyes' glancing,
In the crescent curve of children's lips.

KAY DEBARD HALL

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MARY BAKER EDDY

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Nourishing Allied Good Will With Facts ..... ***By R. D.***

There is more than passing significance in the action of the Office of War Information establishing a special British division with active offices in London and Washington.

The purpose of the new branch, it is stated, is to "quicken and improve the flow of information about the United States to the people of Great Britain."

Actually, if it is to be successful, it will have to do more than that. The need isn't so much to improve the flow of information as it is to improve the information which flows. It is fair to assume that this is exactly what the OWI intends, for it is quite aware that a fuller and franker exchange of information and opinion between the two countries is urgently required.

The creation of a British division in the OWI was decided upon only after a very considerable study of the extent and varieties of misinformation which the British people have concerning America, particularly concerning America at war. Obviously the intention is not to advise the British what to think about the United States but to help inform them more fully and more faithfully so that their thinking about the United States may have a sounder basis. The British Government has been doing a pretty good job over here. We're reciprocating.

Mutual Misunderstanding Seen

We're reciprocating because it has recently become apparent that there is a very widespread misunderstanding of things American in Britain just as there is a very widespread misunderstanding of things British in America. This is true in military quarters as well as among the people at large and the Government has decided to recognize and act to repair it rather than to dismiss it and hope it will all come out for the best.

While Elmer Davis has been careful to make no criticism of the extent to which the American and British censorships have at times slowed and diluted the flow of information between the two countries, the weight and influence of the British ..ision of the OWI will certainly be on the side of candor in trying to help reflect and report American opinion and American actions: as they affect the war and as they affect the future peace. This will be to the good.

The fact that the OWI has taken this step is no disparagement of the integrity and insight of the British newspaper correspondents in the United States but under wartime conditions the space available for their dispatches is acutely limited and in the main their coverage is confined to Washington and New York. Apart from providing better facilities for these correspondents—facilities comparable to the recent tours of war plans sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers — the British division of the OWI will deal more with other media than with newspapers.

Films and Entertainment

It will try to keep news and entertainment films from giving a one-sided, boastful picture of America in wartime; it will make a wider use of all official and semi-official visitors to all parts of the Commonwealth in delivering informal talks and lectures; it will make special pamphlets and other material available for British publications.

It will provide an authoritative source of American information in London for the convenience of the British Government and press in the person of representative Thomas A. Eliot of Massachusetts. The division will be under the knowledgeable direction of Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., who for two years has been Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and who was previously chief of the London bureau of the New York Times.

All of these things are useful and important. But the real significance of this new OWI enterprise is that it recognizes that the good opinion of Britain is as valuable to America in the trials ahead as the good opinion of America is valuable to Britain.

Cordial Relations Needed

It recognizes, without attempting to define them, that there are special reasons why America and Britain need to develop and maintain cordial and co-operative relations. It recognizes that the two countries must begin to build and strengthen now an understanding relationship which will not only weather the battle-plan of the war but will carry through the battle-plan of the peace.

It recognizes that there is very little purpose in America and Britain co-operating to win the war unless they are ready to co-operate to secure the peace. An Anglo-American peace alliance—without which an Anglo-American war alliance has no meaning—will not preclude association with other like-spirited nations, but it will inevitably be the heart of such an association.

It is promising that the OWI is taking special steps to strengthen the basis of Anglo-American understanding. Some measure of its importance is evident from the persistent and subtle propaganda which the enemy is constantly aiming at that understanding. Good will needs to be nourished by facts.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Traffic: Slow Motion ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

It will be awhile yet before we're able to assess or list, or count all of the various ways in which gas rationing affects our daily living. There are immediate, concrete and tangible effects, such as the saving of rubber. There are long-time, abstract, and intangible effects, such as a possible reversion to a less interdependent economy, because of the curtailment of contacts through travel. Meanwhile traffic experts are puzzling over a number of things in their field, little problems that most of us probably never thought about.

For instance, what about traffic lights—the number, the interval between changes? With less travel once-dangerous intersections lose much of their danger. Many of them now protected by clusters of traffic signals may no longer need lights at all. That may be true also of the plain stop-signs in a good many spots.

Then there's the question of how long the green light should stay on. In many instances the change in the volume of flow of traffic is accompanied by a change in direction or in the relative volumes on the respective intersecting thoroughfares. Shorter waiting periods between the light changes will probably be in order at a good many stops.

No-Left-Turn Rule Costly

Then there's the no-left-turn rule. With traffic thinned out this practice won't be necessary any longer in some cases. In this there is involved the matter of rubber conservation to say nothing of gasoline. When you can't turn left and have to turn right and go around the block, or go on several blocks further before making the left turn, you obviously travel farther and use more rubber—and gas. Adjustments in this matter will probably come as a matter of both convenience and conservation.

As a matter of fact tires wear out more quickly when one has to stop frequently at traffic lights. The starting and stopping operation is bound to involve some slight skidding or extra-pressure against the tire surfaces. Maybe the whole traffic light change business should be gone at on the basis of this rubber conservation.

New 3-Cent Prices for Meters?

Meanwhile there are one-way streets. The narrow ones will always have to be one-way streets, but some, wide enough for two lanes, will now be opened to traffic both ways. Here too it's not only a matter of convenience, possible now with the drop in the traffic load, but a matter of saving those extra few blocks of wear on tires that one used to travel to find the street that was one-way in the direction he was going.

Then what about parking meters? Free parking space at the curb on streets without parking meters is now much less difficult to find. Will the parking meters be taken out, or will the fees be cut? Maybe those new 3-cent pieces they're talking about will find use in meters.

But to get back to the traffic signals and to show what a really big item that is, we refer to a study made last spring by the City of Toledo and reported in the unique Toledo City Journal. The study showed that Toledo had more stop and go signs than any other city of its size except one. With a population of 290,000 it operates 229 lights, while Saint Paul, Minnesota, with a population only a few thousand less, has 78 lights. Most cities seem to have roughly around one light for every 300 inhabitants. The only city ahead of Toledo on a proportionate basis is Los Angeles, with a population of 1,238,000 and 880 lights. The area covered there of course is hardly comparable though.

To Change the Subject:

The Diary Season ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

This, for me, is always a dangerous season. Since you would never suspect why, I will tell you. Because of the prevalence of diaries. As January first draws near, the diary season approaches its peak.

I stand outside stationers' windows and regard them with real admiration. Inside those shops, I finger them and try to decide which one I would buy. It is by no means easy to make up my mind.

For there are diaries large and small, cheap and luxurious. Diaries in flimsy cardboard covers and diaries in the most sumptuous of real Morocco leathers. Diaries with and diaries without little clever locks to open by the tiniest of golden keys. Red diaries, green diaries, brown diaries, and tan. Diaries with fine rulings, so that a person records only a few words of each day's doings; diaries with generous space for including one's most precious scrawled memories and fancies. They tumble over each other in the shop windows; they crowd the inner counters and shelves. Why not buy a diary? I invariably wish I could. In New York, in London, in Paris and Madrid and Washington and even in Boston, I have felt their pull. Surely, to keep a diary is a laudable ambition. Why not yield to it?

Kept Unused in Pigeonholes

But I cannot. Because I well know that it would be no sort of use. Over and over again I have bought them, with the most optimistic of anticipations. At home the pigeonholer of my desk, if anyone should search them (which I profoundly trust will never happen), would uncover scores of them. Diaries and notebooks of one kind or another. Mostly empty. An enchanting little leather book, all gray and mauve like a possession of Miss Matty's in "Cranford"; a big, imposing black leather diary with a lock and, when it is opened, nothing whatever inside; a small thing, done in the most intriguingly patterned Italian paper, several covered with those lovely French papers we used to buy in little streets running up-hill from the Seine into the heart of the steep Rive Gauche; now and again the actual beginnings of a diary proper—but always the notations run down completely after a few days. To my shame, of course. For the fact is that I simply cannot keep a diary, lacking constitutionally the strength of character.

My grandmother, now— She kept her diary with an almost religious zeal from the day she was 18. I can remember her lifting down one volume or another, running a finger over the pages and finding the item desired. "Yes, it rained on the day Albert went to Europe that first time, when he went with his brother Thomas, you know. I thought I remembered the rain dripping off the tip of the umbrella down inside my collar, as I stood beside their train and waved them off. The umbrella was green." So it was proved that she was right. Think of the things I might prove, if only I had enough fortitude.

Notebooks in Same Class

And notebooks, too, are for me quite needless. An appointment date, the time of departure for that Providence train, the name of a book so highly commended—everyone will say: "Why not jot it down?" But, if ever I do, I don't remember to look at the jottings and so I am no better off than before. My father used to have in his pocket a small black leather notebook, gold-edged at the corners, and always the sharpest of sharp pencils.

Over and over he would take it out and make some trifling record which evidently served him well. But I have no noteooks at all. Not even beside my bed at night. If I wake with a thrilling idea for my next essay, I simply have to remember it; it would not help me to write it down.

When the first snow came in the winter of 1941-42, what I did on New Year's Eve, which year it was when I made that memorable trip to New Mexico—I just have to remember or else I never know. To have a diary at my elbow would be no use, for the sharp pencil would never be there to accompany it. So I scurry nowadays past the shop-windows of the stationers. It will be a relief when the New Year has begun and all the neat diaries have changed hands.

OWI Survey Finds Army Sober and Well-Behaved

Coast-to-coast investigation of rumors reveals that there is no excessive drinking among servicemen, that no U. S. troops in history have been so orderly, that best-selling drinks are soft.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—On the basis of a firsthand, national coast-to-coast survey of drinking conditions in and around Army camps, the Office of War Information announced today that it found:

1. That there is not excessive drinking among troops and that drinking does not constitute a serious problem.
2. That no American Army in all history has been so orderly.
3. That the best-selling beverages around Army camps are coffee, milk, malted milk, and bottled soft drinks.
4. That the sale of 3.2 per cent beer in the post exchanges in training camps is a positive factor in Army sobriety.

The survey was undertaken, it was explained, to investigate rumors which have gained wide currency and to provide the people of the United States "with honest and accurate information about the millions of men who are doing their patriotic duty in the armed services."

Observers from the Office of War Information traveled more than 12,000 miles. Excepting Florida, they visited most of the areas where there are large troop concentrations. These included New England, the Pacific Northwest, California, Arizona, the Middle West, Texas, Louisiana, and a half dozen other Southern States.

Army Co-operation

Collecting of much of the evidence was made possible by Army co-operation, but was independent of Army supervision, it was stated. For the most part, Army officials were completely frank in discussing the problem, according to the OWI, admitting "sore spots" where there were sore spots, discussing methods of control, and policing with complete objectiveness.

Evidence was adduced in a number of ways: From the testimony of commanding officers; from the testimony of provost marshals, who are the police chiefs of the Army; from the testimony of chaplains; from the testimony of informed and intelligent leaders in near-by communities; from the testimony of Federal field men charged with social protection and recreational activities.

Statistics were gathered on courts-martial and arrests for drunkenness. Police chiefs and mayors and United Service Organizations directors were interviewed in many localities. Well-informed newspaper editors in a score of cities and towns were consulted. Confidential samplings of opinion obtained by polling troops were made available by the Army. There was first-hand observation of conditions in so-called "hot spots" and "sin zones" by the touring investigators.

The OWI admitted that in any investigation of the liquor problem, there are hazards and pitfalls. First, various imponderables do not lend themselves to statistics. Second, much of the testimony is necessarily suspect: Wishful thinking and prejudgment have a way of interfering with factual reporting on moral issues. This is true, the report said, of both convinced wets and convinced drys. They have, in sandlot language, already chosen up sides.

Best-Behaved Army

For that reason, any particular item of evidence may represent the opinion of a prejudiced witness or be true only of a certain area where problems are less pressing than in other areas, the report pointed out. But weight of evidence is important. In this survey, the weight of evidence collected from many sources and in all sections tips the scales inescapably to prove, the OWI declared, that this United States Army may or may not be the best in the history of armies, but it is certainly the best behaved.

Here is a random example: Camp Crowder is a Signal Corps replacement training center. It is near Joplin, Mo. About $1,000,000 was paid out to troops there on the Oct. 31 payday. That night, only 16 soldiers were arrested for drunkeness in Joplin. The size of troop concentrations is a military secret, but this represented much less than one drunkenness arrest to every 1,000 soldiers at Crowder.

On the same pay night in Biloxi, Miss., 14 soldiers were arrested, 5 for drunkenness. Keesler Field, a large center of air activity, is near Biloxi. The troop population is somewhat smaller than that at Crowder, but the figures at both places plainly show that Army pay night is rarely the Klondike brawl and blowout that rumor makes it, according to the OWI survey.

As to the best-selling beverages around Army camps being coffee, milk, malted milk, and bottled soft drinks, Fort Lewis, a tremendous reservation near Tacoma, Wash., yields this evidence on how soldiers take care of that thirsty feeling: 400,000 bottles of one popular soft drink are consumed in a month at dances on the post.

Many Abstainers

Commanding officers all over the country reported that considerably more than half of the troops under them drank nothing stronger than beer by choice, and that many even abstained from beer. Chaplains, with only one exception, concurred in the opinion.

This testimony bears out studies made last summer by the Army. The Research Branch, Special Service Division, Services of Supply, War Department, made carefully controlled studies of enlisted men in two combat divisions of ground troops. These samplings indicated that 57 out of every 100 men drank nothing alcoholic even on Saturday nights and paydays. About 34 men out of 100 drank only beer. Nine drank hard liquor.

Similar samplings were taken among two detachments of Air Corps troops. These indicated that 58 of every 100 drank nothing alcoholic, 31 drank beer, and 11 drank hard liquor. Sunday nights and weekday nights produced an even more orderly army: About 73 out of 100 in both groups drank nothing at all except on Saturdays.

To the various observers in the Office of War Information, this last figure seemed, in light of their explorations in the field, a little optimistic. The Army didn't appear quite that orderly and contained.

"This is a civilian army, as a Selective Service Army must be," the report emphasized. "Men do not change character when they put on a uniform. If they drank as civilians, they will probably drink as soldiers—but probably not so much. If they found their fun in tawdry places as civilians, they will hunt out the tawdry places as soldiers. Particularly in large cities, troops tend to seek their own level of amusement.

Cross Section

"Because Selective Service is a lottery, it produces an Army which is nothing less than a cross section of the civilian population. Such an Army is certain to enroll a small percentage of delinquents, even actual criminals. These men are a police problem to the military just as, in peacetime, they would have been a police problem to their own communities.

"Wartime is the honeymoon of rumor. The uprooting of settled people, the necessary censorships which conceal the movements of troops, all the excitements and insecurities inevitable in a nation at war, create a ready audience for tall stories and sensational gossip. The uniform is conspicuous. One unruly delinquent in a G. I. blouse, a half-dozen prankish privates tipsy with a few drinks and furlough freedom, can start stories which, pyramided in telling, give the impression to the honestly gullible that service carousals are hampering our training for war."

The main findings and observations of the OWI survey are as follows:

Basic Policy—There is drinking in the Army; there will continue to be drinking in the Army. The approach of the military authorities to the problem is not prohibition but control. It is legal for a civilian to take a drink in this country; it would be discriminatory to deny the same right to the soldier who has already relinquished many privileges the civilian considers his rights.

Methods of Control—Control takes various forms. Enlisted men and noncommissioned officers may not possess hard liquor on a Government reservation, and this regulation is stringently enforced. Commissioned officers may, as a rule, drink at the officers' clubs within prescribed hours; stocks usually are kept in lockers and purchases are made by the case. It is within the authority of a post commander to forbid use of liquor in Officers' Clubs, even sale of beer in the post exchange stores, if he sees fit.

Officers' Clubs—There have been on occasion, isolated criticisms of the presence of liquor in officers' clubs. Observers on this expedition found no evidence of excessive drinking, although it must be admitted little time was spent by them in the clubs during evening hours. Commanding officers are convinced that the club is another means of control; junior officers there are always under the eye of senior officers. The officer who takes too many cocktails quickly discovers that this bodes no good for his professional advancement.

Air Corps—The problem of control in general requires different methods in different localities. In the Air Corps, for example, penalties for drunkenness are extremely heavy; flying is a hazardous occupation, and clear heads among pilots and ground-crew mean lives saved. Air Corps men on the whole handle their liquor ably. Intelligence quotients are high; those who fail to display aptitude are transferred to other branches which are less technical. Also, in the words of a hard-biffen and able pilot-colonel, "They work like the devil."

Most of the drinking, according to both chaplains and senior officers, is confined to the first few days and weeks when troops arrive in aviation centers; this was attributed to various casual factors—homesickness, self-doubt, nervousness about taking to the air. But, once training is under way, there is neither time nor inclination for excess. Cadets are in for 10 months of training before they become finished pilots. (It costs $25,000 to train a flier.) All are ridden by the doubt they will "wash out," and they are fighting for something they covet very much—wings. They can't take chances on "benders."

Randolph Field is one of the most famous flying fields. The returning soldier who appears at post gate intoxicated goes to the guard house. He gets 30 days' imprisonment and loses two thirds of his month's pay. There have been only four repeaters. There were 20 courts-martial in July, 18 for intoxication; 29 courts-martial in August, 14 for intoxication; 28 courts-martial in September, 16 for intoxication; 31 courts-martial in October, 23 for intoxication. The increase reflects increase in troop population; Randolph has doubled its population in six months. Courts-martial for intoxication add up to approximately one sixth of 1 per cent of the military personnel.

Curfew Hour—Curfew hour in most army camps is 11 or 11:30 p. m.; soldiers not on 24-hour pass must be on post by that hour. There are strict "bed checks," with officer of the day receiving reports on men present or accounted for. In most camps, as many as 50 per cent of the men are permitted to be on evening pass. Except on Saturdays and Sundays, however, the percentage off post rarely exceeds 25 per cent. Reveille at 5:30 or 5:45 a. m. comes too early for week-day fun at night.

Lack of Recreation—There seems to be a definite correlation between adequate recreational facilities and soldier sobriety. This is shown particularly in sections of the South and West where there are tremendous concentrations of troops with no large cities within easy traveling distance. The result is that pay days and week ends see thousands of servicemen descend on small communities which are poorly equipped to take care of them. Soldiers fill the streets and the railroad stations and the public parks. They jam the movie theaters and the cafés. They walk the streets all night because there are no hotel rooms—and sometimes out of preference because they are hunting fun.

Small Towns, Large Camps—The problems of post commanders are complicated. In one place in the Southwest, two armored divisions are quartered near a town which had a population of 2,800 before the war began. In another place, a troop concentration of more than 100,000 men pours servicemen into a community which had a population of 27,000 in 1940.

Unhappily, military camps cannot be located to suit the convenience of military personnel. Centers for tactical training must have great expanses of unpopulated country where there are all kinds of terrain, where battle conditions may be simulated in elaborate mass maneuvers. There isn't much of that kind of land to be found near large cities.

One Southern town often plays host to 28,000 or 30,000 soldiers in a single night. A few months ago, according to the testimony of the provost marshal there, 900 men a week were being sent back to camp in custody of the military police. The situation has since improved measurably. Now the figures run to about 900 a month. Recently the weekly figure fell to 50.

Arrests—Records of arrests for actual drunkenness are more favorable. In that service command, September and October figures were not representative because troops were on maneuvers and thus absent from the particular Southern town and other near-by communities. In July, there were 404 arrests for "minor offenses"—"minor offenses," can here be considered drunkenness. In August, there were 580 arrests for minor offenses. This represents, in the relationship of drunkenness to troop population, a percentage of 0.58 for July and 0.71 for August.

To a considerable extent the conduct of troops reflects the mores of the communities in which they find themselves. Strict law enforcement by civilian authorities and full co-operation with Army authorities usually means an orderly relationship. Camp Edwards is only one example of many.

Camp Edwards is located in Southeastern Massachusetts; it was originally a small National Guard encampment and is now greatly expanded. Towns near it include Falmouth, Hyannis, Buzzards Bay. Between Oct. 16 and Nov. 16, about 8,100 men visited Buzzards Bay; 15 who had been drinking were taken into custody. During the same period, 9,670 men visited Hyannis; there were 14 arrests. Approximately 8,200 visited Falmouth; there were 13 arrests.

Train Incidents—A considerable amount of the criticism of public demeanor of troops reportedly arises from incidents on trains. Undoubtedly high spirits, exuberance at furlough release from the repressions of discipline, are a considerable factor in these incidents. But high spirits on occasion can be a nuisance, and a serious nuisance. In San Diego, Calif., the Chief of Police complained—and he was well satisfied with conduct of soldiers and sailors on the whole—that exuberant servicemen were causing trouble by pulling fire alarms after 2 a. m. There were as many false alarms during October alone as during the whole first six months of 1941.

Officials at the Military Police Headquarters in Washington report that their independent inspection shows a remarkably low percentage of troops intoxicated on trains; an estimated incidence of much lower than 1 per cent. Nevertheless, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, in July, 1942, ordered that military police be stationed on all trains and at all depots habitually used by military personnel. Because of the shortage of military police, this order is not yet completely in effect, but 1,935 men will soon be detailed exclusively to these duties. Throughout the nation, all main-line trains will be patrolled, with at least two military police stationed on each train.

Early Problems—During the early months of United States' participation in the war and the year of preparation before the war, the problem of policing camps and communities near camps was complicated by many difficulties. New posts and forts rose abruptly in isolated pine woods and in the midst of desert and farming country. Boom towns roared into being; rows of shacks and groggeries in some localties brought back conditions of the careless frontier.

Even long-established towns and cities found themselves unprepared to cope with the invasion of camp followers and carpetbaggers. Congestion was increased by the huge growth of war industries, with the consequent migration of civilian manpower. In two localities, the Army was compelled to invoke the May Act, with its specialized Federal powers, to suppress prostitution.

This situation has been steadily improved.

The Office of War Information included in its report three "general observations":

1. "The military police are doing an unobtrusive and excellent job. In the last war the average soldier regarded anyone wearing the armband as a personal enemy. That tradition has been dissipated. As the result of sensible and specialized training, the M. P. of today has learned that—as a general rule—there is more in persuasion than in the butt end of a billy club. The M. P. is the soldier's best friend in strange communities and the intelligent soldier knows it.
2. "Civilian agencies are co-operating reasonably well with Army authorities. They could do better. In dry states and in states where there is local option, the military faces the problem of bootleg liquor. Bootleggers cannot be regulated; legal dispensers can be regulated. The Army, with an eye to its own disciplinary problem, usually prefers wet communities to dry communities.
3. "The sale of 3.2 beer in army camps is a healthy and sensible arrangement. The fact that there is vastly less drinking among soldiers in this war than in the last war—a fact almost universally agreed to by commanders and civilian authorities alike—may stem in part from this sale of beer in camps."

More Soft Drinks

There is no indication that sale of beer lowers the number of total abstainers, the OWI investigators reported. Statistics at Fort Knox, Ky., present, they felt, a pretty accurate picture of conditions as they exist in all camps: There are more soft drinks than beers sold in canteens by 33 per cent.

The following report speaks for itself. It is signed by five chaplains at Fort Devens: Lieut. Col. Cliff K. Titus, Capt. Edward R. Keaneally, Capt. Edward J. Morkowski, Lieut. Robert C. Goodenou, Lieut. Garner Butt:

"'While there are and will continue to be isolated cases of abuse of liquor privilege among servicemen, drinking in the areas outside Fort Devens is not to excess.

"'Work during duty hours and adequate recreational facilities efficiently counteract any possibility of the abuse of the liquor privilege on the post itself.

"'Experience has proven that many men coming into the Army who were excessive drinkers as civilians have discontinued drinking entirely or at least become temperate in the use of alcoholic beverages.

"'There is no liquor problem at this post.'"

Otto Rothschild

There Are Brighter Chords to Military Camp Life Nowadays

Now that people everywhere are making it their business to see that the boys far from home have decent opportunities for good times, social conditions in and around the camps are on the upgrade.

U. S. Soldier Found Needing No Apology

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 30

The Office of War Information, concluding its 15-page report on drinking conditions in and around Army camps, said:

"The American soldier needs neither curtain lecture nor apology. He behaves well, he trains well, and in the far-flung places of the earth he is fighting well. He is intelligent, he is able, he is a hard worker. He is serious of purpose because he fully understands the gravity of war. His commanding officers believe in him and his chaplains are proud of him."

Car-Accident Odds Up 5,500 P. C. With Drink

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Dec. 30

If you're riding with a drinking driver on New Year's Eve the odds won't be right.

Reporting that such a driver is 55 times—5,500 per cent—more likely to have an accident than a sober one, the National Safety Council asked today: "Is it smart to buck odds like that?"

Although gasoline and alcohol may be scarcer this year, they still don't mix, said a Council statement which suggested:

1. If you drink, don't drive—or vice versa.
2. If you ride with someone else, be sure the driver of the car is "on the wagon."
3. Start in plenty of time, drive slowly, take it easy.
4. Make allowances for winter weather. If there is fog, snow, or ice, drive with extra care.

Dependents of Men Missing to Draw Pay

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt has approved legislation under which dependents of service personnel and federal civilian employees missing in this war but believed alive will continue to receive their allotted pay, it was announced Dec. 28.

Families of Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard officers and enlisted men and federal civilian employees will benefit. The Act covers men presumed to have been captured by the Japanese in the Philippines and Navy personnel lost at sea under circumstances indicating that they may still be alive.

The legislation, drafted jointly by the Army and Navy, now will go to Congress for consideration.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,440,670
1942 volume to date 123,505,024
1941 volume to date 166,222,503

Blue Chips, Rails Lead Market Rise

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Rails and a few "blue chips" tried to pull stocks into higher ground today, most leaders managing to maintain better than an even balance despite a continuation of year-end adjustments.

From a moderately active opening the market settled down to a pace slightly under yesterday's highest volume of the year. Prices stiffened somewhat in late dealings.

A little pressure was evident in spots and numerous "cash" sales to establish valuations for 1942 income statements were noted.

Some sizable blocks of stock were transferred, ranging to around 4,000 shares and helping to boost turnover to about 1,100,000 shares for the full session.

Developments in the war apparently did not make much impression in the cross-currents of book balancing.

Carriers made about the best showing, progressing fractionally to around a point. There were some wider swings.

On the upside were Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, Norfolk & Western, New York Central and Southern Railway; American Telephone, Standard Oil (N. J.), International Nickel, U. S. Steel, Air Reduction, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, U. S. Rubber preferred, Montgomery Ward and United Aircraft. Radio Corp. touched new high ground for the year.

Among those which found a little rougher going were Youngstown, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber and American Can.

On the curb Niagara Hudson attracted buyers after announcement of a liquidation plan to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Trends here were mixed, with better prices at times for Creole Petroleum, Aluminium, Ltd., N. J. Zinc and Electric Bond & Share.

Industrial Plants Receive Army, Navy Production Award

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War and Navy Departments have jointly announced selection of 58 additional industrial plants to receive the Army-Navy production award in recognition of outstanding performance on war contracts.

Each of the firms will fly the award pennant, and all employees of the companies may wear the Army-Navy "E" pins.

Among the award winners were:

American Ship Building Co., Lake Erie plant, Buffalo, N. Y.; Babcock & Wilcox Co., refractories div., Augusta works, Augusta, Ga.; B. G. Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Byrne Organization, training base, Solomons, Md.; Cocheco Woolen Manufacturing Company, East Rochester, N. H.; General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; Gerstein and Cooper Company, South Boston, Mass.; Gorlin Manufacturing Company, Gonic, N. H.; James E. Graves, Inc., Marblehead, Mass.; Harrington & Richardson Arms Company, Worcester, Mass.; Koppers Company, American hammered piston ring div., Baltimore, Md.; Lebanon Woolen Mills, Lebanon, Tenn.; Lincon Bleachery and Dye Works, Lonsdale, R. I.; Maryland Drydock Company, Baltimore, Md.; National Munitions Corporation, Washington, D. C.; Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Panish Controls, Bridgeport, Conn., Pidgeon Thomas Iron Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Stromberg-Carlson Telephone & Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Henry G. Thompson Company, New Haven, Conn.; Walworth Company, South Boston, Mass.; Wauregan-Quinebaug Mills, Inc., Wauregan, Conn.

Later the War and Navy Departments announced an additional list of plants to receive the award.

Among them were:

Cinaudagraph Corporation, Stamford, Conn.; De Jur Amsco Corporation, Shelton, Conn.; Guy F. Harvey and Son, Leominster, Mass.; Republic Steel Corporation, Birmingham Division of the Gulf Steel division, Thomas Station, Birmingham, Ala.; Republic Steel Corporation, Gadsden plant of the Gulf Steel division, Gadsden, Ala.; the Russell Manufacturing Company, Middleton, Conn.; Standard Brands, Inc., Peekskill manufacturing branch, Peekskill, N. Y.; the Stanley Works, main plant, New Britain, Conn.; Sylvania Industrial Corporation, Fredericksburg, Va.; Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Bessemer Rolling Mill, Bessemer, Ala. Also the company's Ensley works, Ensley, Ala., and the company's Fairfield steel works, Fairfield, Ala.

Wheat Fluctuates Uneasily in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Wheat trade confusion following announcement of the new flour price ceiling was reflected today in uneasy cereal price fluctuations above and below previous closing levels, during which 5-year peak quotations were posted at one stage.

Selling was based partly on trade belief that the advance in flour ceilings was not as much as many traders had expected. On the other hand, flour orders executed under the new limits together with mill buying brought considerable support into the market at times.

London Market Shows Strength

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The stock market closed firm today in moderate trading.

Industrials were strong. Home rails gained fractions to almost a point. Oils eased; kaffirs were irregular, diamonds quiet and teas higher.

British funds were up fractionally while Chilean bonds declined in the foreign list.

New Treasury Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau has asked bids on $600,000,000 of 91-day Treasury bills to mature March 31, 1943. The Secretary said bids would be received at Federal Reserve banks and branches up to 2 p. m., Eastern war time, Monday.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
51¼	37	Abbott (1.90)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾Dec29
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	
8½	5½	Adams E .45e	22	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
26¾	18¾	Adams-Mill¾e	2	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
16¾	10	Addressog (1)	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
41¾	29½	Air Reduct 1a	11	39⅞	39	39⅜	+ ⅞
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	22	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	27	⅛	¼	⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Allegh pf xw	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6¾	3½	AllegpfS30xw	20	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅜
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	26	12¾	11⅞	12¼	Dec29
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	21	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Allen Ind ¾e	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	3	144	143½	144	+1¼
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
6⅜	4	Allied St(.60)*26		6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	Dec26
30½	22	Allis-C M (1)	21	27	26¼	26½	Dec30
19⅜	14¾	Alpha PC1¼e	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	15	¾	¾	¾	
18⅞	11	Amal L pf ⅓k	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Dec23
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	69	68	69	
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	5	23	23	23	+ ¾
58½	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	12	57½	56½	56¾	+ ½
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40e	3	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
6½	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	7	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
33	23	AmBrSh 1.70e	11	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Am Cable & R	21	3⅝	3½	3½	
74¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	9	71	70½	70⅜	— ⅝
35	20	Am Car & Fdy	16	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ⅜
73¼	55½	Am C F pf 7	4	64¾	63	63	Dec28
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	12	18⅜	17¾	18	+ ½
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	4	106½	106	106½	Dec29
103	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	102	101	101	— ⅞
7½	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	14	AmCSug 2½e	5	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
16¼	8⅞	Am Distil	5	15½	15⅜	15½	
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	11	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec26
25	16¼	Am Export (2)	13	25½	25	25¼	+ ½
2	⅜	Am & For Pow	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
42¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	7	41¼	40¾	41⅛	— ⅜
49¼	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	16	48¾	48	48¾	+1
8⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	12	8	8	8	+ ⅛
35	25½	Am-H S S 3	3	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	7	2¼	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N v 9
56	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	5	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅜
2	1½	Am Ice	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Dec29
35¾	25	Am Ice pf ½e	5	35¼	35¼	35¼	Dec28
5⅞	2¾	Am Internt'l	14	5¼	4½	5⅛	+ ½
7	4⅛	Am Invest .70e	1	5	5	5	
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	13	7½	7¼	7⅜	
91	65	Am Locp pf 7k	3	81	81	81	—2
12⅞	9½	Am M&F .80	6	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
7⅝	4	AmM&Met½pf	7	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	16	Am Met (1a)	11	20½	20	20½	
⅜	½	Am Pow & Lt	31	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
26¼	15½	APLS6pf33ak	19	18½	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	39	16½	16	16	— ¼
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	81	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	38	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
9½	4¾	Am Saf R ¾e	6	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
14½	6¾	Am Seat 1e	4	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
43	35½	Am Smelt 2a	12	37½	36⅞	37½	+1
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	6	35½	34½	35	— ½
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	20	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	7	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	4	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	3	88¾	88¼	88¾	+ ½
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Dec28
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	35	127¼	125⅛	127	+1⅝
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	11	42⅜	41¼	42⅜	+1⅜
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	27	43¼	42½	43	+ ½
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	21	7¼	7	7⅛	
33½	22	Am Visc (2)	0	33	32	33	+ ½
116½	108¾	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	+ ¼
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	32	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ¼
5⅜	3½	Am Woolen	19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
76⅜	51¾	Am Wool pf 8k	5	53¾	53	53½	+ ¼
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	7	42¾	42¾	42¾	Dec22
28⅜	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	73	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H 1e	3	15	15	15	
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	1	10	10	10	— ½
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec28
36	27¾	Arch-D-M (2)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¾
111⅜	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	2½	Armour III	52	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf42½k	3	45½	45⅛	45½	+ ½
66	40½	Armour III pf	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+1⅛
33¾	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	14	32	31½	31½	— ½
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
4¾	2⅜	Artloom (.30e)	3	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	15	6½	6	6	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DGlpf 6	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¼
83	53	As D G 2 pf 7	1	55	55	55	
28⅜	20	Associated In2	1	28	28	28	Dec29
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	30	46	44⅞	46	+ ⅜
72½	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	*2	65½	65½	65½	—1
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	3	28	27½	28	— ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	4	19	17¾	19	+2
45½	33	AG&Wl pf 5e	6	44½	44½	44½	Dec29
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	44	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Dec21
/	61¼	Atlas Corp 1½e	15	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
51	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	4	51	50	51	Dec22
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	5	53½	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
9½	6¼	Atlas Tk ½e	1	7½	½	7½	— ⅛
3¼	1¾	Austin Nichols	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4½	2¾	Avia Cp ¼e	67	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
14⅜	9¾	Bald Loc ct 1e	27	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	41	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6	5⅞	6	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
13⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	5	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4½	Barker Br ½e	5	5	4¾	4¾	
12¾	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	21	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
18¼	12½	Bath Ir Wk 2e	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	4	24¼	24	24	
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr23
106	102¾	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	2	93	93	93	—1½
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	8	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	21	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Ben Avia 3¾e	16	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅝
15¼	9⅞	Benef IL 1½e	8	14¾	14	14⅛	— ¼
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53½	53½	53½	Dec23
8¼	8⅛	BestFoods .60	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	6	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
66¾	49½	Beth Stl (6)	48	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	+ ½
110	105	Beth Stl pf 7	2	110	110	110	+1⅞
29	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	2	27½	27	27½	— ½
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	7	16½	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
7⅜	5	Blaw-Kno .35e	19	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14½	11¼	Bliss&L 1½e	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	21	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
43	25	Bohn Al&Br 3e	5	41	41	41	+1
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	5	17¼	16¾	16¾	
22⅝	18½	BordenCol.40e	18	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ½
28⅛	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	16	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31¼	25	Bower R 2½e	1	29	29	29	Dec29
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	18	18	18	Dec29
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mf(2)	17	21¼	20⅞	21½	+ ⅜
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
43	30	BristolM1.90e	2	38	37	38	+1
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec28
1¼	1	Bkly-Harlem	6	1	1	1	Dec29
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½pf	23	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	2	28¾	28⅝	28¾	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	8	13¼	13	13	
8⅞	6	Bucyrus-E ½e	23	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ½
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	27	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	15	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
25	16¾	Bullard 2½e	6	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	3	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ½
20	14⅞	Burl M 1.40a	10	20¾	20	20¾	+1⅜
57	53	Burl pf (2¾)	1	57	57	57	
53½	51	Burl pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Dec18
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	35	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	4¾	Bstl'r B .60e	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20	20	20	
7⅜	2¼	Butler Cop ¼e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	7	9	8⅞	9	
16¼	10	Byron Jr 1¼e	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅝
22⅝	16½	Calif Pk 1½	4	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	Dec18
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	41	⅞	½	⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
15½	9½	Canada Dr .60	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
7⅞	3¾	Canadian Pac	25	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
37½	29¾	Cannon Mills 2	2	35¾	35¼	35¾	Dec24
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
28½	22½	CarpenSt12½e	2	26½	26½	26½	Dec29
3½	2¼	Carr-Gen .20a	3	3½	3½	3½	
77	54¾	Case (J I) 7e	1	76	76	76	
42¼	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	17	41¾	40¼	41⅝	+1½
29⅜	15	Celanese (2)	10	28¼	28	28	+ ¼
8½	6½	Celotex Cp ½	20	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Ag 2½e	*3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Cent Fdy .10e	4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR ¼	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	7	13	13	13	+ ¼
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	5	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
3¾	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	1	18	18	18	Dec22
18⅞	14⅜	Champ P&F 1	68	18⅝	18	18	
9½	5½	Checker Cab	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3e	41	33¾	33	33¾	+ ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	2	94	94	94	Dec29
2¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	13	2⅜	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8¾	2¾	Chi&EIlH.50e	*13	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	Dec29
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 1¾k	20	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Chi Mail ⅛e	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	38	38	38	Dec22
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	46½	46½	46⅝	Dec28
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1⅛
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	½	½	½	
1¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	6	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Dec29
13¾	11½	Chickash (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	
2¼	1	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
70¼	43⅞	Chrysler 3½e	44	69⅞	69½	69½	— ½
10¼	9	City I&F 1.20	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	Dec29
3	2½	City Stores	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
31⅝	22	Cleve G B 2e	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 2¼e	3	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	1	87⅞	86½	86½	—2¼
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	5	60⅞	60¾	60¾	Dec29
17¾	11½	Colgate P ⅓a	16	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
107½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½	1	107	107	107	Dec29
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	5	18¼	18	18	— ½
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	3	14	14	14	
16½	8½	Col Br A 1½e	3	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
16⅜	8¾	Col Br B 1½e	3	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	1	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
54	30½	Col G&ExfA 6	1	39½	39	39½	+ ¼
11¼	5½	Colum Pic ⅓e	8	10	9¾	9¾	
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30½	30½	30½	—1¾
84½	51	Col Carb 4½g	6	84¾	84½	84¾	+ ⅜
29¼	16½	Coml Credit 3	6	28½	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
105½	91¾	Coml C pf 4½	1	105	105	105	Dec15
34	20¾	Coml Inv Tr 3	23	32¾	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
109¼	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4½	4	107½	107	107	Dec18
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	34	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	246	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	14	37¼	36¾	37	— ¼
23¾	17¾	Com'th 1.60e	31	21¼	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Conde N .40e	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	Dec29
18⅜	12½	Congol-N (1a)	12	18⅜	17¾	17¾	— ⅞
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	15	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½e	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	Dec29
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .45e	52	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	92	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	*2	90¾	90½	90¾	+1½
⅜	⅜	Con Film Ind	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	7	Cons F pf 1k	24	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
3	1½	Cons Laundries	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Consol Oil ⅓	48	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Dec29
9	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec29
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec 2
16¾	11¾	Container 1½e	5	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	
5	2¼	Cont Bak ½e	13	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	96¼	96¼	96½	Dec29
28⅜	21½	Cont Can 1¼e	36	27	26	27	+1
8¼	5⅞	ContDiam .65e	10	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
42¾	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	*1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .55e	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27¼	17	Cont O Del (1)	17	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ½
21½	15½	Cont Steel 2e	4	19	18⅜	19	+ ¾
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	2	45	45	45	Dec28
58	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	7	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	+ ⅜
3½	2½	Coty Inc ¼e	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Coty Interna'l	30	¾	⅝	⅛	Dec28
14½	10⅜	Crane Co (1e)	25	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
16⅞	12½	Cr of W 1.60e	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
9⅝	5¾	Crosley (1½e)	9	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
20½	14¼	Cr'wn C&S1½e	9	18⅞	18½	18½	
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	2	37¾	37	37	Dec29
12½	10	Crown Zel (1)	6	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
39⅝	23¾	Crucible Stl 2e	9	33	32½	33	+ ½
84	63	Cruc

Commerce and Finance

Victory Tax Ruling Seen Contrary to Congressional Intent

Business and Industry

Ickes Surveys Year's Work Of Interior Dept.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes declared the department's efforts to obtain complete utilization of certain domestic minerals had been delayed by "the inertia of the old way," industrial traditions and established practices.

"Whether this postponement has been costly to the nation in the long run remains to be seen," he said in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30.

The department's work, Mr. Ickes said, had been dedicated to a "vigorous war program" and as a whole had been fruitful. He cited a 43 per cent increase in generating capacity on reclamation projects, laboratory developments to make possible recovery of sufficient low-grade manganese ores for use in 87,000,000 tons of steel annually, and the discovery of 1,000,000 tons of bauxite, source of aluminum.

Soundness of Policies

"The soundness of the conservation policies put into effect by your administration when it came into office is now clearly apparent," Mr. Ickes told the President. "Our activities during the last year in mobilizing for war could never have been as effective if previous policies had been less sound."

The department's task of converting its custodianship of the nation's natural resources from a peacetime to a wartime basis "was an eye-opening proceeding."

"For years," Mr. Ickes said, "this nation has been deluded with the idea that it was practically self-sufficient, that its industrial processes were the world's best and that its supplies were practically inexhaustible. . . .

"Then we discovered that we did not have enough of the best to meet our needs and that we must perforce proceed to the utilization of what we did have."

In that field, Mr. Ickes said, he could not "with candor" say the department had been successful.

"Our proposals for the complete utilization of certain domestic minerals for example did not meet with wholehearted welcome. . . . The inertia of the old way, the weight of industrial tradition, the following of the established pattern frequently induced heavy industries to postpone technical innovations. In my opinion this was a postponement of the inevitable. Whether this postponement has been costly to the nation in the long run remains to be seen."

Territorial Response

In reviewing the work of the department's divisions of territories and island possession, Mr. Ickes declared the response of territorial residents "to the trials and perils of war has been magnificent." In Alaska, Indians and Eskimos reported for war duty with rifles in their hands.

The problem of supplying Puerto Rico, Mr. Ickes said, remained acute and is "the most severe single problem that we face in any of the territories."

Other department accomplishments cited by Mr. Ickes included:

Completion of five of 15 storage dams under construction, including Grand Coulee, Friant and Marshall Ford.

Increased production of helium for barrage balloons, blimps and other uses.

An increase of 500,000 kilowatts in power production to boost federal power output to 1,800,000 kilowatts.

"Profitable" geological surveys to locate new deposits of magnesite, tungsten, nickel, tin, chrome, vanadium and other ores in this and other American countries.

Laaking ahead, Mr. Ickes predicted that stabilization measures already in force in the soft coal industry would, if extended, prevent a repetition of what he termed the industry's demoralization following World War 1.

The reclamation bureau, he said, has a reservoir of 50 postwar public works projects to employ demobilized service men and jobless industrial workers.

Bell Tel. of Penna. Reduces Dividend

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Directors of the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania lowered the quarterly dividend on the common stock to $1 a share from $1.75 paid in September and June and $2 in all previous quarters. All the common stock is owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The dividend is payable Dec. 31 to stock of record the same day.

Philco Net Equals $1.02 A Share in Nine Months

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Philco Corporation reported net income of $595,853, or 43 cents a share, for the third quarter of 1942, compared with $644,039, equal to 47 cents a share, for the same period last year.

The third quarter earnings boosted net income for the first nine months to $1,398,280, or $1.02 a share. Net income for the similar period in 1941 was $1,502,146, equal to $1.09 a share.

Loggers Given High Priorities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board gave a high priority rating — AA-2-X — under which loggers and saw mills may obtain operating supplies and materials for maintenance and repair.

WPB said its action followed widespread complaint within the industry of difficulty in getting operating and maintenance supplies into the forests.

Pay Earned in 1942 but Paid In '43 Subject to Victory Tax

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Treasury, it was learned authoritatively today, has ruled that the new victory tax must be withheld from all wages and salaries paid in January, even though part or all of the money was earned this month.

In other words, a man paid monthly on the first of the month will find a victory tax nick taken out of his pay envelope this Friday, despite the fact that he worked for the money in December. The same is true of all salaries paid on Friday.

The Treasury ruling was based on the language of the law which says "There shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year beginning after Dec. 31, 1942, a victory tax of 5 per centum upon the victory tax net income of every individual."

Wages and salaries received in 1943 are to be considered "income" for 1943 under the ruling, regardless of the period in which they were earned.

Would Clarify Act

Two members of the Senate Finance Committee, active in the drafting of the new tax bill, declared the ruling ran counter to congressional intent.

"It was the intention of Congress, I know, to base the tax on 1943 earnings," said Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia. "I'd be in favor of clarifying it, and applying the tax to income earned in the next year. Suppose a man was paid his income on a quarterly basis, and received a quarter's income next month."

Senator John Danaher (R) of Connecticut said there was "no slightest doubt" that the Act provides that the victory tax withholding deduction from salaries should apply to income commencing Jan. 1, 1943.

"The apparent incongruity between the Act and the Treasury's ruling which calls for a deduction on income received, even though not earned, in January, may be justified only on grounds of expediency," he said.

"First, the computation for tens of millions of wage earners would create enormous bookkeeping difficulties.

"Second, the withholding tax, in part at least, represents an approximation which will be averaged out over a year's time.

"And again, most wage earners are on a cash basis anyhow and at the end of the life of the tax, will receive the advantage of no withholding from moneys earned before the expiration of the Act.

"One solution lies in getting paid Dec. 31 for moneys earned in December."

Some Government departments, it was learned, plan to make such a pay split for the benefit of their employees.

The Treasury itself, however, will not do so. Secretary Henry Morgenthau issued a directive Dec. 21 to administrative officers of the department saying:

"The deduction will be made on the gross amount of salaries and wages paid on and after Jan. 1, 1943, without regard to the fact that part of the salaries or wages may have been earned in December."

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is sending out to business men over the nation a letter stating that "beginning Jan. 1, 1943, every employer is required to withhold, collect and pay upon all wages of every employee (except agricultural labor, domestic service, casual labor and certain other classes of labor) a tax of 5 per cent of the excess of such wages over the withholding deduction allowable."

The "withholding deduction allowable" is $624 a year. The 5 per cent victory tax is figured on the remainder of income in the case of a wage earner. (A business man is allowed to deduct his business expenses before computing the tax.)

Collected at Source

Everyone with an income of more than $624 a year ($12 a week) has to pay the tax, but it will be collected at the source only in the case of wage earners and salaried people, except for the exclusions set out in the internal revenue letter above.

For the convenience of employers, a system of wage bracket deductions has been authorized. Thirty cents a week, for example, will be withheld from the wages of all persons paid between $16 and $20 a week, while $14.40 would be deducted from the monthly pay checks of men earning between $320 and $360 a month.

A final settlement, up or down, between the taxpayer and the government will be made on the 1943 victory tax on March 15, 1944, when individual income tax returns for 1943 are due.

Payers of the victory tax get a postwar credit for part of the tax paid—25 per cent credit in the case of a single person, 40 per cent for a married man, plus 2 per cent for each dependent.

The taxpayer doesn't have to wait until the end of the war to collect the rebate. If he can prove that he bought Government bonds to the amount of his post-war tax credit, or paid off old debts, or paid life insurance premiums on policies taken out previously, he can claim credit to the amount of his allowed percentage—but no more—and apply it against his 1943 income tax.

Senator Vandenberg Sees "Nuisance" Questionnaires Cut 50 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—Happy new year, Mr. Business Man, and here's news that may warm the cockles of your heart a couple of days ahead of time:

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Michigan), who doesn't usually go in for forecasts, predicted that business men and others would be assailed with 50 per cent fewer questionnaires and Government orders in 1943 because of a congressional campaign against such "nuisances," as he described them.

"The quizz boys have got the quakes," the Michigan Senator told reporters. "The reform started by the Byrd committee has just been born, but the questionnaire compilers are under notice now that they have to justify their questions thereafter and they couldn't do that in one case out of 15 heretofore."

Senator Vandenberg, who started the drive against unnecessary Government questionnaires said he thought a great deal had been accomplished through an order issued by Budget Director Harold Smith requiring Budget Bureau clearance of all such inquiries before they are fired broadside at the public.

This order was issued as the result of an investigation by the committee on non-essential federal expenditures, headed by Senator Harry Byrd (D-Virginia) and numbering Mr. Smith among its members.

As evidence, however, that there was still work to be done, Senator Vandenberg displayed a War Production Board order which had been relayed to him by a Michigan business man.

The order, headed "revocation of priorities regulation 10," read:

"Part 944—regulations applicable to the operation of the priorities system (revocation of priorities regulation 10).

Section 944.31 priorities regulation 10 establishing the allocation classification system is hereby revoked.

"(P.D. Reg. 1, as amended, 6 F. R. 6680; W. P. B., Reg. 1, 7 F. R. 561; E. O. 9024, 7 F. R. 329; E. O. 9040, 7 F. R. 527; E. O. 9125, 7 F. R. 2719; Sec. 2 (A), pub. law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by pub. law 89 and 507, 77th Cong.)

"Issued this 5th day of November, 1942."

Across the bottom of the sheet, the harried business man had penned: "What does this mean? No speka da Engleesh."

Freight Rate Rise On Canned Goods From Coast Held Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until Aug. 1 proposed increases in rates on canned goods in carloads from the Pacific Coast to points in the Southeast pending an investigation.

The proposed increases, ranging from 9 to 23 cents a hundred pounds, were to have become effective Jan. 1.

The commission said that it appeared that the public interest would be "injuriously affected by the increases."

Court Rules in Favor Of National Bronze

CLEVELAND (AP)—A suit seeking to compel the National Bronze & Aluminum Foundry Co. to open its books to a stockholder has been dismissed by Judge Frank J. Merrick.

The action was brought by Louis D. Rieder of Greenwich, Conn.

Noting that National Bronze's former President J. P. Quigley, cooperated with Rieder, the common pleas judge said it was his opinion that Mr. Rieder and Mr. Quigley sought to obtain information on which to base stock speculation activity.

"Such an examination as is demanded here would tie up the company's bookkeeping system for months and would result in grave interference with the war effort and detriment to other stockholders," Judge Merrick declared. "It would not be warranted even in peacetime. In addition, such an examination would place war information in the hands of some persons who might disclose it promiscuously."

Defendants included National Bronze's President John L. Schmeller and other company officials. Mr. Schmeller, executive vice-president when the action was brought, subsequently was elected to replace Mr. Quigley, who contended he sought to assure good management for the concern.

Farm Truck 'Gas' Ration Chaos Clearing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation is beginning to see daylight ahead on its farm truck mileage rationing program, after a period of confusion in which even ODT officials admit their hastily assembled machinery for getting rations to farmers "hadn't worked too well."

With OPA's local ration boards now handling issuance of temporary rations to farmers, government sources said the Budget Bureau has declined to permit ODT to expand its field operations beyond the 142 district offices already established.

Although ODT feels it should have more district offices in some areas—the entire state of Arizona has only one—a spokesman said the staff members of the existing 142 are being deployed into rural communities to help adjust the rations of those who claim their allotment is insufficient. Making one-day stands, the field men are making prompt recommendations for adjustment to the district offices.

No further extension in the Jan. 31 deadline for which temporary rations are valid is contemplated, the spokesman said. This deadline was announced last week; previously Dec. 31 date had been fixed.

Gasoline rations issued between Nov. 22 and Jan. 31 on a temporary basis, to those farmers and others who had applied for certificates of war necessity but had not received them, give the applicants all the gasoline they claim they need for that period. This amount will be subtracted from the finally approved first quarter's ration, it was stated. The "first quarter" will cover the full period from Nov. 22, 1942, when mileage rationing was first scheduled to go into effect, to March 31.

The ODT spokesman voiced the opinion that farm and other commercial vehicle mileage rationing probably had been handled "about as well as possible in view of the short time we had to set the program up."

Furniture Industry New Orders Decline 33 P. C. in November

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Wartime commodity priorities, gradually broadening their influence in the furniture industry, definitely attained a higher level in November, Seidman and Seidman, business accountants, reported.

After previous months of mounting demand and high activity, the industry slumped off to a condition similar to that of the early period of 1942, they said.

Upholstered furniture production suffered perhaps the severest impact when prohibition of the use of steel springs became effective November 1. Growing difficulty of securing lumber, various types of hardware and maintenance of adequate labor supply contributed to the decline.

New orders booked by the industry during November were 33 per cent lower than those of October, and the latter month's figures were regarded as marking the sharpest decline in the industry in nearly five years.

The report indicated, however, that despite growing difficulties the industry had thus far experienced, its volume for the entire 11 months of 1942, "were very satisfactory." Orders booked for that period were only 1 per cent below those of a similar period in 1941, which, it was pointed out, had been "a period of boom activity for the industry."

Puget Sound Power Bonds to Be Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Puget Sound Power & Light Company has filed a registration covering $52,000,000 of 30-year first mortgage bonds and $8,000,000 of 9-year sinking fund debentures, which will refund the present bonded debt of the company consisting of $58,884,500, of which $36,039,500 are 5½ per cent, $8,850,000 are 5 per cent and $13,995,000 are 4½ per cent bonds.

The above securities will be offered in competitive bidding and coupon rates will be fixed by the bidders.

Banks Praised for Sale Of War Bonds by FHLB

WASHINGTON (AP) — John H. Fahey, Commissioner of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, praised savings and commercial banks for their sale of war bonds and called for greater investment in the bonds next year.

"The volume of war bond sales to date is evidence of the efforts that have been put forth by the nation's financial institutions," Mr. Fahey's statement said. "But the fact remains that recent reports show that only one-third of the savings accumulated in the third quarter of 1941 went into war bonds, as compared with a proportion of 57 per cent during the first three months of the year.

"The savings institutions and the commercial banks of the country have made an excellent showing in the distribution of war bonds. We have found under the pressure of this war, however, that in almost every direction there can be increased production and increased accomplishment far beyond anything previously expected, if there is enough ingenuity and extra effort."

N. Y. Banking Firm Marks Its Hundredth Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Laidlaw & Co., one of the oldest private banking firms in the country, is celebrating the completion of 100 years of continuous operation.

Founded in New York in 1842 as Heran & Lees, commission merchants, when the population of the city was 320,000 and that of the United States only 18,000,000, the firm participated in all the major expansion periods experienced by the country. At the time of the California gold rush in 1894, the firm emerged from the commission merchant field into the position of a private banking firm.

During Civil War days the company was known as Lees & Waller. In 1866 the Laidlaw family became interested in it and in 1873 the present firm name was adopted. The house has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1878.

Oil Executive

Bachrach

John M. Martin

Appointed General Manager of the Eastern Marketing Division of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. Mr. Martin has been with the company since 1904. The position he is taking formerly was held by Walter L. Faust, now a vice-president.

Wholesale Prices Advance to a New 16-Year High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series advanced 0.2 per cent during the week ended December 19 to 100.7 per cent of the 1926 average, a new high level for the past 16 years, the Department of Labor reported. Further sharp increases in primary market prices for grains, cotton and certain fruits and vegetables, and higher prices for hay, hogs and sheep accounted largely for the advance.

Led by a rise of 3.2 per cent for grains, farm products increased 1.2 per cent during the week. Food prices rose 0.2 per cent.

Reported prices for most industrial commodities remained unchanged. Prices of coal, antimony, maple flooring and boxboard rose slightly.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) Dec. 19 1942	Dec. 12 1942	P.C. Changes to Dec. 19 '42 from Dec. 1942	Dec. 20 1941
All commod'ties*	100.7	100.5	+0.2	+ 7.1
Farm products	113.3	112.0	+ 1.2	+18.0
Foods	104.2	104.0	+ 0.2	+13.8
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 2.5
Textile products	96.6	96.6		+ 5.7
Fuel & light mtls	79.9	80.0	— 0.1	+ 1.1
Metal & products*	103.9	103.9		+ 0.5
Bldg materials	110.0	110.0		+ 2.3
Chem & allied	99.5	99.5	+	+ 8.5
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 1.8
Misc commod	90.4	90.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.3
Raw materials	105.4	104.7	+ 0.7	+13.0
Semimnfd atcls	92.5	92.5		+ 2.8
Manufact prods	*99.8	*99.8	+	+ 4.9
Com other than farm products	*98.0	*98.0		+ 4.8
Com other than farm and foods	*96.2	*96.2		+ 2.4

*Preliminary

Hecker Products Is Now Best Foods, Inc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Stockholders of Hecker Products Corp., at a special meeting, authorized a change in the company's name to Best Foods, Inc., and at the same time approved a $2,300,000 writeoff to capital surplus.

The writeoff was in connection with Hecker's recent acquisition from General Foods Corp. of a 29 per cent interest in Best Foods, giving Hecker 100 per cent control.

William J. Wardall, chairman of the Hecker board, said the stockholders' action would "make for more effective operation."

Yesterday's stockholders' meeting of Hecker products was the first to be held in New York City, previous meetings having been held in Jersey City, N. J.

Mills and plants of the Hecker Company are in Buffalo, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Indianapolis.

Holiday Closings In Leading Markets

By the Associated Press

New York

All Domestic financial and commodity exchanges will be closed New Year's Day, Friday, Jan. 1.

Several commodity markets will operate for only a half session on Thursday Dec. 31. The Chicago Board of Trade will suspend dealings at noon, central war time, and the New York Cotton and Wool Tops Exchanges also will ring the final gong at noon, eastern war time. Other principal grain centers and the New York produce and cottonseed oil markets will do likewise.

The New York Stock Exchange, Curb Exchange and domestic commodity markets will be open for business as usual Saturday Jan. 2.

Savannah naval stores market will be closed from Wednesday through Saturday Jan. 2.

Canadian securities markets will stop trading at 1 p. m. Thursday Dec. 31 and reopen Monday Jan. 4. The Winnipeg grain exchange will be closed New Year's Day and Saturday Jan. 2 but will operate the full session on Thursday Dec. 31.

The London Stock Exchange will be closed New Year's Day.

OPA's Proliferation of Rules By 'Kids' Seen Bane of Business

Last of four articles on the economic management of the war program and the parts played respectively by government and business.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was pointed out in a previous article that OPA's effort to control the price structure by ceiling retail prices without similar ceiling wholesale or manufacturing or crop prices has resulted in confusion and maldistribution.

There have been, roughly speaking, three stages in the effort of OPA to control the price structure at retail. First was General Max. imum Price Regulation. Second was the period up to the present in wich GMPR was superseded piecemeal by special rules. Third was the new OPA proposal to supersede these replacements of General Max.

New OPA Proposal

The new OPA proposal seems to be a reduction to absurdity of the whole effort to hold the bullet back at the muzzle of the gun. OPA tycoons propose something as follows:

In place of the present proliferation of rules, OPA price moguls propose that for each community they will publish three sets of ceilings: (1) For independent grocers; (2) for chains, and (3) for super-markets.

Now there are a thousand different food items, counting grades—and that puts it very conservatively. That means three thousand prices for each community. There must be a thousand communities. That means 3,000,000 separate price ceilings. That is a conservative guess. An equally realistic guess, but on the top side, is that there are 3,000 food items and 3,000 communities. That would make 9,000,000 separate price ceilings. The difference is of little importance.

OPA is stuck on itself to think it can fix—and publish—either one million or nine million ceilings, and then enforce them. The effort is due to be a perfect argument for Mr. Hoover. As Food Administrator he fixed the base price of only twenty items. The difference between 20 prices and 1,000,000 is rather large.

But price-fixing confusion is only the first count against OPA.

The confusion in price-fixing at retail levels has naturally led to endless rule-making. Mr. Hoover recently fussed about a 52,000-word "directive" to butchers from OPA. He has a point. In World War 1 Mr. Hoover's Food Administration fixed basic prices on meat and then counted on a general control of mark-ups to take care of retail meat prices. It didn't make any difference whether a butcher charged $75 a pound for tenderloin or not; if he did, he had to make a corresponding reduction in the prices he charged for round steak.

When the Food Administration scented that a slaughterer or butcher was profiteering, it had a simple test. It looked over the meat he had bought in the previous three months, and then it looked at his gross sales. If the second was more than 20 per cent over the first, the presumption was against him (i. e. he was probably profiteering) and if not, he was probably innocent.

The prices of meat operated in those days like the differential gear of an automobile. If one price stepped up sharply, another had to step down. And as a matter of fact meat prices usually operate that way, in accordance with the "law of supply and demand," i. e., the gleam in the eye of the housewife-buyer.

As Mr. Hoover indicated in Chicago in his customary dour manner, the present OPA system of fixing everything, which does not permit this differential-gear adjustment, produces a 52,000-word memo to the butcher. The Wall Street Journal had a humorous piece on this memo recently. When the Wall Street Journal gets humorous about a Washington ruling, it must be funny indeed.

But there are two other counts against OPA.

First is that it is run by kids. Second, that the kids ("boys") don't even obey the law's requirements that industry must be consulted before rules can (on prices and rations) be laid down; and third that the kids have been so preoccupied with the glamorous possibilities of a future world spared from the annoying hindrance of having to deal with earth-smeared businessmen, that they haven't paid much attention to pedestrian requests for rulings on particular problems here and now.

The "Kid" Charge

The "kid" charge is that Mr. Henderson has picked personal favorites and they aren't heavyweight. Top counsel for the OPA, for instance, Saul Ginsberg, broke shell from Harvard Law School in 1935, went right with the SEC, and followed Douglas, who went to the Supreme Court, from which the youngster was snatched by Henderson for the OPA.

This isn't much of a start for a top organization dealing with business right and left; the man hasn't had any experience in business at all. A general sweep of such men is on the cards with Congress; they are just plain too young. Generals aren't made at that age and the day of little corporals is over.

There is a requirement in the law that before OPA lays down rules for an industry it must consult it. Latest industry to squawk that it hasn't been consulted, is the garment trade in New York. But the complaint is hackneyed. The oil industry has hollered plenty. So have, recently, the poultry people. OPA handed them a ruling—Part 1420, Poultry & Eggs, Revised Maximum Price Regulation Number 260, or 7,000 words, this week, which would have twisted their industry out of shape, and they complained that they were not consulted.

To generalize the criticism, it is said that at the top of OPA are a bunch of starry-eyed lads who have no time for detail, and at the bottom are a bunch of businessmen who have no theories worth speaking of and nothing to recommend them except the patriotism that got them into the position of working for government pay, plus a knowledge of business practices and the desire to make the idea of OPA and the idea of private enterprise somehow gee. But the boys down under—it is said—can't get to first base with boys up yonder.

May Be Slander on OPA

This may be a terrible slander on OPA. Seven or eight months ago Leon Henderson was accused by the Dies Committee or some such troublesome outfit, of harboring fellow-travelers in his organization, and he promised to eat his hat on the Capitol steps if it was so. He never ate his hat but if his organization were aiming to drive businessmen mad it could not have followed a more effective line than it has in the issuance of its rulings.

This week the staid N. Y. Journal of Commerce, which prints all the major rules out of OPA, carries a poultry order (No. 260) running 7,000 words, plus one on bananas running about 3,000 words and an amendment to Order Number One on meat restrictions of about 1,000 words.

Mr. Hoover recently looked up from under his brows to comment on a 52,000 outline to butchers on how to cut up a steer legally. Nobody in business can keep calm under the circumstances without violent moments and occasional zany thoughts about how OPA was born thirty years too soon—or too late.

But there's more to business criticism of OPA than that. Business after business has complained that if there is to be rationing, let it be quick. The British have found that the best way to ration an item is to say little and act fast. Point rationing of clothes, for instance, was sprung on the British public as unannounced as the El Alamein offersive was sprung on Rommel. OPA's approach, in contrast, seems to be to say much and do little, so that the rumor of future rationing results in runs and hoarding and general confusion.

OPA's answer is that it has tried to avoid rationing, where possible, because it doesn't want to assume any more power than necessary. This would seem reasonable if OPA hadn't tried to mess into railroad rates, telephone long-line charges, and other items under at least nominal control of other government agencies. OPA has even laid down prices for American firms to follow abroad, where their competitors are not under OPA control and their customers are—so far—not beholden to OPA for protection.

Merger of Japanese Banks Approved

TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcast) (AP)—Two mergers involving four of Japan's largest banks have received Government approval and probably will be effected early in the spring, Domei reported.

The Mitsui Bank, chief financial organ of the great Mitsui interests, will merge with the Dai Ichi (first) Bank, while the Mitsubishi Bank will absorb the Dai Hyaku (one hundredth) Bank.

Domei said officials of the four banks reached the decision to merge "in order to contribute further strength to the nation's wartime financial structure." The total deposits involved, Domei estimated, will be more than 5,000,000,000 yen (about $1,150,000,000 at prewar rates).

(The mergers represent another step in the long campaign of the military-dominated government to fit the big financial and business interests, which for the most part opposed military government, into a national economy streamlined and geared for war production.)

Treasury Rules Out Some Ownership Certificates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that the Treasury had decided to relieve business concerns and individuals of the necessity of filing each year certain ownership certificates previously required as income tax records.

Mr. Morgenthau said this would lighten the burden of paper work tremendously. The new rule eliminates outright the filing of ownership certificates, form 1,000, by citizens of the United States presenting interest coupons from obligations of the United States. About 4,000,000 have been filed annually.

The certificates also are eliminated in the case of citizens presenting interest coupons from bonds of domestic corporations except in the case of bonds containing a tax free covenant. About 4,500,000 certificates accompanying corporation bond coupons have been filed each year.

Laidlaw & Co. Celebrates

NEW YORK (AP)—The private banking firm of Laidlaw & Co. has started its 101st year of continuous operation.

WLB Declines To Reinstate Briggs Workers

By the Associated Press

The War Labor Board announced it had declined unanimously to order reinstatement of seven workers at the Briggs Manufacturing Company's Connors Avenue plant in Detroit where the Mechanics Educational Society called a strike on Nov. 4.

The board approved the recommendations of a panel majority which condemned Matthew Smith, National Secretary of the Independent Union, for "highly irresponsible and reprehensible" actions in calling the Briggs strike and a sympathy strike in 18 other Detroit war plants on Nov. 7. Mr. Smith also is head of the Confederated Unions of America, a new organization of independent unions.

In striking, the panel said, Mr. Smith was seeking to force the WLB to assist his union in obtaining negotiations with the Briggs management to circumvent the company's contract, which gives exclusive bargaining rights to the C. I. O. United Auto Workers.

Other Labor News

Washington—The War Labor Beoard and its staff nearly went lunchless Dec. 29 when cafeteria employees decided on a starvation strategy to get action on a pending wage raise.

The Welfare and Recreation Association, which operates Government cafeterias here, reported that kitchen and dining room employees in the Labor Department building folded their arms at the height of the luncheon rush. A hurried call to union headquarters brought a business agent on the run, and the association officers said he persuaded the workers to resume after a 35-minute stoppage.

Paterson, N. J.—The C. I. O. has won the right to represent production workers in five New Jersey plants of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation after a long struggle to break the hold of an independent union.

The results of a collective bargaining election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board were announced Dec. 29 by NLRB field examiner John J. Carmody.

He said the vote was 8,959 for the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), 4,613 for the Independent Aircraft Workers of America, and 1,257 for no union. A total of 20,360 were eligible to vote.

The U. A. W. had been defeated by another independent union, the Wright Aeronautical Employees Association, by a two-to-one vote last May. But the NLRB threw out this election, charging the W. A. E. A. with being company-dominated.

In three other elections among smaller groups of Wright Workers, the C. I. O. was victorious in one, the A. F. of L. won another, and the Aircraft Workers of America came out on top in the third.

Trouble in Chicago

Chicago—A threatened strike of union workers on the city's elevated railway transportation system was postponed indefinitely Dec. 29, pending action by a War Labor Board panel on union demand for wage increases ranging from 12 to 17 cents an hour.

The 4,500 members of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (A. F. of L.) originally voted to strike Dec. 20, but postponed action at the request of the WLB, which intervened.

Omaha, Neb.—Objecting to the hiring of women in the meat departments resulted in "suspension of work" Dec. 29 on the part of about 48 male union butchers in Omaha stores of the Hinky-Dinky chain. Store officials maintained two women were hired because of a shortage of union butchers; union officials countered there was no provision for hiring of women in the union's old contract with Hinky Dinky, which expired in October.

Closed Shop Seen Menace by Watson

OMAHA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Attorney General Tom Watson of Florida declared today he believes the closed shop clause of organized labor contracts violates constitutional guarantees of employment freedom.

"The greatest menace today in labor relations," he told the Nebraska Bar Association Convention in a prepared address, "is the growing influence and expansion of, and the increasing demand of organized labor for, a closed shop clause in its collective bargaining contracts, and the consequences which this clause imposes upon the employment of the right to work by labor generally, and upon the enjoyment by employers generally of the right to employ free and independent labor.

"The worker has a property right in his job which is within the protection of the due process law clauses of both the Federal and state constitutions."

Freight Car Needs Seen Rising

CHICAGO (AP)—The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board estimated railroad freight car requirements for the first quarter of 1943 at 1,216,754 cars, an increase of 14.7 per cent compared with the number actually used the first quarter of 1942.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Roads Perform Herculean Job, States Pelley

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's railroads have given the greatest transportation performance in history, J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, said in a statement summarizing 1942 achievements.

The volume given the railroads to haul, he asserted, was the greatest ever offered any form of transportation in a comparable period and was moved without congestion or interference with the war effort.

New Volume Record

He placed the 1942 volume at 630,000,000,000 ton-miles (the weight of cargo multiplied by the number of miles carried), or nearly 33 per cent greater than the previous record of last year. Mr. Pelley said a further 10 per cent increase was expected in 1943.

The railroads also reached a new high in passenger traffic with the year's volume placed at 53,000,000,000 passenger-miles, or 13 per cent more than the old record set in 1920 and 80 per cent more than in 1941.

Much of this year's passenger volume was due to troop movements, which Mr. Pelley said approximated 2,000,000 members of the armed forces each month.

With the exception of speed of trains, the A. A. R. head declared, every efficiency factor of the railroads improved this year over last year. He listed these new high marks:

Average load per freight train was 1,030 tons, compared with 915 tons in 1941, and the average load per freight car was 31.5 tons. Although ton-miles were up 33 per cent, the number of cars loaded was up a little over one per cent.

The average haul of freight shipments was the longest on record and exceeded by 50 miles the 1941 average.

Passenger Record

Average number of passengers per car and per train broke earlier records by "a wide margin."

Reflecting war activities in the Pacific, the volume of export freight traffic moving to West Coast ports was approximately 30 per cent of the total handled to all ports for export, compared with seven per cent in 1941.

Mr. Pelley said the average revenue per ton-mile was 0.927 of a cent, the lowest since 1918. Taxes in the 12 months ended Oct. 31 totaled $1,077,000,000, compared with $547,000,000 for the 1941 calendar year. Expenditures for fuel, supplies and materials this year totaled $1,400,000,000, an increase of $239,000,000 over last year, while the average annual earnings of employees was $2,285, an increase of $240.

The association chief said additional equipment would be needed in 1943 to meet the demand for rail transportation.

Simplified Price Control Methods Are Expected Soon

WASHINGTON (AP) — Simpler price control methods intended to reduce the wartime burden on small retailers may be put into operation in the near future, Chairman Wright Patman (D) of Texas of the House Small Business Committee disclosed.

Mr. Patman said Administrator Leon Henderson had informed him that OPA is working toward "simplification of our regulations" with emphasis being placed on the preparation and distribution of bulletins to provide small retailers "with a simplified explanation of the OPA regulations."

OPA, Mr. Patman said he was informed, "will assume leadership in helping retailers to cut down their operating expenses through elimination of unnecessary services and improvement of internal store management."

The Senate Small Business Committee announced WPB's procurement policy division is moving to exempt firms with government contracts totaling less than $500,000 a year from renegotiation of their prices after delivery.

The committee's office said Houlder Hudgins, director of procurement policy, had recommended to the various federal agencies that the increased exemption be applied "except in extreme cases of excessive profit or in obvious cases where fraud appears to be involved in the transaction."

Under present regulations firms with $100,000 or more of government work are subject to price renegotiation. The committee's statement said the proposed policy "would remove the cause of considerable annoyance and confusion among smaller manufacturers."

91,925 Days Lost Due to Strikes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Man-days lost from war production by strikes dropped to 91,925 in November, or three one-hundredths of 1 per cent of total man-days worked, the War Labor Board reported.

It was the lowest percentage since Pearl Harbor.

Am. Mutual Liability Dividend

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on all policies expiring during the period March 1, 1943 to March 31, 1943 has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 652nd consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more to its policyholders.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bond

8 3s 80	104	103⅞	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90¾	89¾	89¾
10 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	69	68¾	69
4 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	60	60	60
20 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	52½	52	52½
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103½	103½	103½
12 Am&For P5s 2030	79¼	78⅞	79¼
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
9 Am Int 5½s 49	103¾	103½	103¾
21 Am T&T 3s 56	107½	107	107
4 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101⅛	101	101
1 Arm Del 4s 55	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
11 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111⅜	111½
5 At &SF aj 4s 95 st	94½	94½	94½
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	86	86	86
12 A C Line cit 4s 52	73½	73¼	73½
22 A C Line 4½s 64	61	60⅛	61
8 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32½	32½	32½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	28½	28½	28½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100¾	100¾	100¾
34 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60¼	60⅜	60⅛
32 B&O 95 st A	33⅛	32¼	32¼
27 B&O 95 st C	35	34½	35
7 B&O 200 st D	32⅛	32	32⅛
12 B&O 96 st F	32¼	32⅛	32¼
56 B&O cv 60 st	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
15 B&O 4s 48	59½	59	59⅛
19 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	51½	51⅜	51⅜
22 B&O S W 50 st	40½	40¼	40¼
15 B&O T C 4s 59	46½	46	46
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	61	61	61
3 Beech Creek 3½s 51	82	82	82
6 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104	103⅞	104
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104½	104½	104½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	78	78	78
41 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39⅞	39¾	39¾
1 Boston&Me 4s 80	72	72	72
5 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
18 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81¾	81⅝	81¾
35 Buf R&P 57 st	35⅝	34⅞	35¼
1 Bush Term 3s 55	59	59	59
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	110½	109⅞	110⅛
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
6 Can Pac 4½s 46	100	99⅞	99⅞
17 Can Pac 4½s 60	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70½	70½
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	108½	108½	108½
5 Celanese 3½s 62	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97	97	97
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23½	22⅞	23⅛
10 Cen New Eng 4s 61	68	68	68
54 Cen RR N J 5s 87	54½	53⅝	54⅛
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	83	82¾	83
5 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	73½	73½	73½
93 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18	17⅞	17¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16½	16	16
3 C&O 4½s 92	130½	130½	130½
69 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	72½	72½	72½
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	65	64⅞	65
5 CB&Q cn 4s 58	80¾	80¾	80¾
11 Chi&E Ill inc 97	32	31¾	32
1 CtGtW inc4½s2038	38	38	38
6 Chi I&L 6s 66	7	6⅞	7
1 Chi I&L 5s 47	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
24 Chi I&L 5s 66	6¾	6¾	6¾
143 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	18¼	17⅝	18¼
234 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
23 CM&SP 4¾s 89P	44	44	44
17 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44½	43¾	44½
7 CM&SP 4½s 89E	44¼	43¼	43½
14 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42¾	42	42¾
7 CMS&P 3½s 89B	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39	39	39
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¼	23	23
64 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33½	33¼	33¼
7 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	32⅝	32½	32½
246 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3½	3⅞	3⅞
10 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	33	33	33
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23	23	23
10 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	33¼	32½	33¼
46 CRI&P 4½s 52A	20¾	20⅝	20¾
32 CRI &2P cv 4½s 60	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
99 CRI&P 4s 88	33	32⅞	32⅞
149 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	18¾	18½	18¾
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100	100	100
12 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	94¾	94	94¾
5 Childs Co 5s 57	43	43	43
6 Childs Co 5s 43	49½	49½	49½
25 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45⅞	45¼	45⅞
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	51	51	51
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	46½	46¼	46½
10 Clev & Pitts 3½s 50D	60¾	60	60¾
9 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
21 Clev Un Term 5s 73	64⅝	64¼	64⅜
1 Clev UnTerm 4½s77C	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
4 Col F&I 5s 70	81	81	81
20 Col & So 4½s 80	23¾	23⅜	23⅝
3 Col & So 4½s 80 ct	23	23	23
14 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92	91⅞	92
6 Columbia G 5s 61	87⅞	87½	87½
1 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Con Rys 4s 56	30	30	30
25 CubaNoRy5½s 42rct	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
2 Curtis Pub 3s '55	96	95⅞	95⅞
4 Dayton P&L 3s '70	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
51 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	56	55¼	56
8 D & R G 4½s '36	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
66 D & R G 4s '36	20⅞	20½	20⅞
33 D & R G West 5s '55	3¾	3	3¾
38 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3	2⅝	3
50 D & R G West 5s '78	18¼	17¾	18¼
8 Det & Mack 1st 4s '95	40	40	40
2 Det Ed 4s '65	112	112	112
9 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
69 Erie 4½s 2015	55¾	54½	55½
28 Erie 4s '95	23¾	23¾	23¾
38 Fla E Cs 5s '74	20¼	20	20¼
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	99½	99½	99½
21 Gt Nor 5s 73	91½	91½	91½
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99¼	99⅛	99¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
1 Gulf M & Ohio 5s 56	70	70	70
20 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
25 Housatonic 5s 37	76	76	76
37 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	43	41⅛	43
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	47	47	47
23 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	19⅞	19½	19⅞
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101	101⅜	101⅜
13 Ill Cen 4s 52	50	49⅝	50
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	46	46	46
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46¼	46	46¼
46 Ill Cen 4½s 66	42	41¾	42
46 Ill Cen 4½s 66	47½	47	47½
15 IC & CSL & NO 5s 63A	42⅝	41¾	42⅜
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
88 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	6⅜	5¾	6
21 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	23½	23	23½
11 Int Gt Nor 8s ct	63½	63	63½
7 Int T&T 4½s 52	66¼	66¼	66¾
13 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	60⅞	60⅜	60¾
11 KCFt&M 4s 36ct	59½	59½	59½
1 KC South 5s 50	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 KC South 3s 50	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
KC Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 Kans City Co 3½s 61	105	105¼	105¼
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	102	102	102
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87½	87	87½
1 L&&MS 3½s 97	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
3 Leh&NY 4s 45	86	86	86
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78⅝	78½	78⅝
12 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	75¾	75½	75¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	66½	66½	66½
9 Leh Val HTerm 5s 64	43¾	43½	43½
8 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	53	52⅞	53
19 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32	31¾	32
33 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅜	29	29¼
10 Liggett & M 7s 44	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78½	78½	78½
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84½	84½	84½
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 McKess & Rob 5½s 56	107	107	107
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	111½	111½	111½
6 Michigan Bell 7s 51	106¼	106⅛	106¼
1 M & StL 4s 49	48	48	48
8 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	66¾	66¾	66¾
16 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	15½	15½	15½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15½	15½	15½
28 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
64 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	40	39⅜	40
42 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝
70 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	36	35¼	35¾
32 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	40¼	40½
33 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	33½	32¾	33⅛
532 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	5½	4⅞	5½
47 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	35	33⅝	35
144 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	35¼	33¾	35⅛
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	34¼	34¼	34¼
18 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	34⅜	34	34⅜
8 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	35¼	34½	35¼
106 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35¼	33⅞	35¼
488 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	11½	10⅝	11½
15 Mor & Essex 5s 55	34¾	34⅝	34¾
58 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	30⅞	30½	30½
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37¼	37¼	37¼
5 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69	68½	69
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 N Orl&NE 4½s 52	83½	83½	83½
10 N Orl Term 4s 53	79¾	79¾	79¾
16 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	81	80¾	81
2 NO Tex&M 5s 38Act	40	40	40
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	49½	48½	49½
55 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52½	52	52¼
170 NYC 4½s 2013A	47½	46⅝	47½
25 NYC cn 4s 98	52	51¼	52
4 NYC 3¾s 46	99¼	99¼	99¼
131 NYC cv 3½s 52	67	66½	66¾
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	74¾	74½	74½
7 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	53¼	52¾	53¾
4 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	76½	76⅛	76⅛
25 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63	62½	62¾
7 NYConnect 3½s 65	101½	101½	101½
2 NYDock cv 5s 47	86	86	86
1 NYDock Co 4s 51	68¾	68¾	68¾
5 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55⅝	55½	55¼
67 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	36¾	36¼	36¾
13 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	47⅞	47¾	47⅞
21 NYNH&H 4½s 67	34¾	33⅞	34¼
11 NYNH&H 4s 55	32	31⅝	32
19 NYNH&H 4s 56	32	31⅜	32
20 NYNH&H 4s 57	8¼	7⅞	8¼
27 NYNH&H 3½s 54	31½	30	31½
1 NY N&W gen 4½s 2037	31	31	31
28 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	8½	8¼	8¼
1 NY S&W gen 5s 40	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	30¾	30¾	30¾
13 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
2 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	29¾	29¾	29¾
83 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65⅞	65½	65¾
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047C	54	53½	53½
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047D	54	53½	53½
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49½	49¼	49½
33 Nor Pacific 97	72½	71¾	72½
1 Nor Pac 4s reg 97	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41½	41½	41½
9 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106½	106½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
12 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90¾	90	90⅛
6 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	96	96	96
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89	89	89
58 Pen RR 3½s 52	91	90¾	91
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	87¼	87	87
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106	105	105
3 Phil Bal & Wash 4s 43	103¼	102¼	102¼
1 Or-Wash RR & N 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	90½	89½	89½
2 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Pac T & T 3¼s 66C	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Para Pits 4s 56	101	101	101
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	87⅞	87½	87⅞
2 Penn Co 4s 63	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
18 Phila Co 4½s 61	95½	95¼	95½
25 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	8½	8⅜	8⅜
31 Ph Read C&I 4s 73	37¼	37	37¼
27 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
12 Phillipine Ry 4s 37	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58 A	53¾	53	53¾
12 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59 B	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
15 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	53⅜	53¼	53¼
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	91½	91⅜	91½
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 66	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
5 Readg 4½s 97 A	78	78	78
12 Readg 4½s 97 B	78	78	78
42 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	88	88½	88¾
13 Republic Stl 5½s 54	105	104⅝	105
5 Republic Stl 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
1 Republic Stl 4½s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	58¼	58¼	58¼
18 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	26½	26¼	26¼
15 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	21½	21½	21½
2 Rochas&Syra&Ce 3s	76½	76¼	76¼
78 St L S F 5s 50 B	20¼	19⅞	20¼
7 St L S F 5s B 50 ct	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
135 St L S F 4½s 78	19⅝	19½	19⅝
33 St L S F 4½s 78ct st	19	18⅝	19
44 St L S F 4s 50 A	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
5 St L S W 5s 52	46	45	46
17 St L S W rfg 5s 90	28	26	28
2 St L S W 1st 4s 89	85¼	85¼	85¼
10 StP&KC ShL4½s41	16⅜	16	16⅜
350 Seab L cn 4s 45	14¼	14¼	14¼
42 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	14½	13¾	14½
30 Sea A L aj 5s 49	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
94 Sea A L 4s 50 st	27	26¼	27
183 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	14½	14⅛	14½
7 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	13½	13⅜	13⅜
7 Sea AllFla 6s 35A ct	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
30 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54⅞	54½	54⅞
95 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52	51¼	52
72 So Pac 4½s 69	52¾	52	52¾
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69¾	69½	69¾
11 So Pac clt 4s 49	72⅝	72½	72½
18 So Pac 3¾s 48	63½	63	63½
59 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54½	53¾	54¼
1 So PacSPTer 4s 50	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
8 South Ry 6½s 56	91½	91½	91½
1 South Ry Cn 5s 94	92½	92½	92½
34 South Ry gen 4s 56	68¾	68¼	68¾
6 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	106½	105⅝	106½
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102	102	102
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
6 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68¼	68¼	68¼
20 Tex & Pac 5s 79 Q	67½	67¼	67½
6 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67	66⅞	67
18 Third Ave aj 5s 60	21⅞	21¾	21¾
3 Third Ave 4s 60	62½	62½	62½
1 Tri Continent 5s 53	106	106	106
1 Un Elec Ch 5s 45	75	75	75
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	106	106	106
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	97	97	97
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Un Stockyards 4¼s 51	94	94	94
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Wabash 4½s 81	34	34	34
5 Wabash 4s 81	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
48 Wabash 4s 71	82⅜	82¼	82¼
1 Walwrth 4s 55	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 Warren Bros 5½s 2000	30	30	30
33 West Shore 4s 23961	42½	42	42½
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	41	41	41
2 Westch Lt 3½s 67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	94	94	94
2 Westn Md 4s 52	85½	85	85½
38 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	36¼	35½	36¼
13 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	36	35½	36
8 Western Un 5s 51	86½	86¼	86¼
5 Western Un 5s 60	83½	83	83½
4 Western Un 4½s 50	84	83¾	84
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	88¾	88½	88¾
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
17 Wis Cen 4s 49	47¼	47	47¼
15 Wis Cen 4s &3D 36	14¾	14¼	14⅜
1 W&ConnRy 4½s 43	13	13	13
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

3 Antioquia 7s '45 D	15	15	15
1 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	15	15	15
2 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
2 Argentine 4½s '48	97½	97½	97½
7 Argentine 4s '71	86½	86½	86½
9 Australia 's '55	82	82	82
3 Australia 5s '57	81½	81½	81½
8 Brazil 8s '41	35¾	35⅝	35¾
4 Brazil 6½s '27-57	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
5 Buen A 4½s '76	68½	68½	68½
6 Buen A 4¾s '75	73½	73½	73½
12 Canada 5s '52	101½	101	101½
1 Canada 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Canada 3s '67	97½	97½	97½
2 Canada 2½s '46	100½	100¼	100½
1 Canada 2¼s '44	100½	100¼	100¼
21 Chile MtBk6¾s61 asd	17¾	17½	17¾
11 Chile MtBk6½s'57 asd	17¾	17½	17¾
27 Chile MtgBk6s'61 asd	18	17⅝	17¾
16 ChileMtgBk6s'62 asd	16	17¾	17¾
15 Chile 7s '42 asd	19	20	20
4 Chile 6s '60 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
24 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	18⅞	18¾	18¾
4 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 Chile 6s '63 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Chilean Mun 7s '60 asd	17	17	17
2 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	51½	51¼	51¼
5 Colomb 3s '70	38½	38½	38½
1 Ctpenhag 5s '52	40	40	40
30 Cuba 4½s 77	73	72¾	73
1 Denmark 5½s 55	67½	67½	67½
1 Denmark 4½s 62	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Dom 5½s 69 ext	70	70	70
5 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	13½	13½	13½
14 Haiti 6s 52	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Mex 5s asd 45	13¼	13¼	13¼
23 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	9¼	9¼	9¼
13 Mex 1 0 4 asd 45	11	12¾	13
14 Minas Ger 6½s 58	18	17¾	17¾
20 Minas Ger 6½s 59	18	18	18
5 Norway 4½s 65	77½	77½	77½
11 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	73¾	73¾	73⅞
9 Peru 1st 6s 60	12¾	12¾	12¾
22 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	12¼	12¾	12¾
2 Poland 8s 50	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Poland 4½s 63 asd	12½	12½	12½
2 Poland 4½s 68 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Porto Alegr 8s 61	16¼	16¼	16¼
13 Rio de Jan 8s 46	18¼	17⅞	18¼
19 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	16	16	16
7 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	16¼	16¼	16¼
11 Sante Fe (Pfov) 4s 64	73½	73½	73½
1 Sao Paul Cty 8s 52	17

United States Appears Headed for an Acute Postwar Housing Shortage

Will Take 10 Years to Catch Up, Realtor Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30—If Government is sincere in its use of the word "temporary" as applied to emergency, hastily built housing in war production areas, then the United States is headed for a postwar housing shortage the like of which this nation has never before witnessed, according to Walter P. Laufenberg, chief executive of the Realtors of California, today.

"It will take us 10 years to catch up with the housing demands," Mr. Laufenberg declared in a New Year's statement for The Christian Science Monitor. "Over the nation we will be 1,500,000 housing units short, if the war lasts for several years."

While the realty leader did not show optimism regarding the possibilites of private industry resuming construction of privately owned housing during the war period, his long-range view of real estate offered enough positive values to warrant general encouragement for all realtors.

Critical Materials

"It seems fairly certain at this time," he said, "that such critical materials as copper, brass, lead, and steel will not be available while war production remains at its present high pitch. Even now there are news reports concerning the probability of release of lumber and other non-critical materials for private construction, but such materials alone, without hardware, will build few houses."

The chief of the California Realtors does not expect even the attainment of a stabilized peak of war production to free those critical materials which are vital in home-building and in war alike. The several Government agencies which, for the war emergency, have virtually taken over construction of housing, he believed, will not relinquish that control while the war is in progress—nor, perhaps, afterward, if they can avoid it.

"Government now deprives private industry of the materials, whether critical or not, needed for the construction of these war workers' houses and housing units, both of temporary and permanent construction," said Mr. Laufenberg, "and then on its own account Government consumes those same materials in the production of housing units designed for war and defense use.

Pattern of Growth

"This Governmental activity has effectively ousted private industry from a field in which it has always functioned adequately. It is done entirely upon the bureaucratic rules laid down in Washington, without taking into account the present or probable postwar needs of the particular community in which the housing units are placed. It is done at a cost above that at which private industry claims similar and even more adequate housing could be produced. Such housing produced by private industry would necessarily be permanent and so designed as to fit into the pattern of community growth and development."

Mr. Laufenberg believed that if a central Federal housing agency, at the time housing shortages in war production areas began to be acute, had merely instructed private industry to construct given numbers of housing units for sale and for rent, the building program would be farther ahead than it is today, and the communities involved would have acquired many permanent homes instead of the "industrial slums" which must be razed before normal city building and planning can be intelligently carried forward.

"It must be admitted," he added, "that Government once so deeply intrenched in housing throughout all the industrial centers of the nation, will not be likely to abdicate that position at the end of the war, or in fact at any time. It will be far too fertile as a field of operation for the bureacratic enthusiasts.

"It suggests the definite threat that any housing unit after the war may never be admitted to be temporary. It carries the added threat of a gigantic wartime contribution to the already perplexing problem of industrial slums.

Should Have Support

"The National Association of Real Estate Boards is committed to the suppression of these encroachments. In that work as well as in all of its activities for the good of real estate throughout the nation, the National Association is entitled to and should have the wholehearted support of every realtor and every real estate operator and broker."

Mr. Laufenberg held a strong sympathy but no great hope for the landlord, whose rental is now fixed for him by edict.

"It would be so simple, even after the close of the war, to just continue rent control," he said. "It takes only present war history, which is little different from that of the history of World War I, to prove that nobody loves the landlord. In the last war rent was virtually the only thing to feel the restraining hand of Government.

"Where the overall cost of living at that time went up nearly 33 per cent, the rent rise was only one-tenth of 1 per cent. Since 1939 up uptil November our general cost of living, according to the best statistics available, had gone up 18 per cent. Food alone has gone up 33.6 per cent; clothing 23.5 per cent; and, woe to the landlord! rents have gone up only 3.7 per cent—the smallest rise of any of the elements entering the cost of living."

Mr. Laufenberg believed, however, that a "controlled economy is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war," and that "rent control may be taken as a necessary part of that economy control, just as price and production freezing may be good, as a means of avoiding inflation."

Looking beyond the war's end to victory and to a period of reconstruction and new construction as necessary and inevitable, Mr. Laufenberg phrased his vision thus:

"These hundreds of billions of dollars now being expended in war prosecution will in the years following the war be spent and respent in all kinds of vast private and public construction programs.

Rebuilding

"Our blighted city areas may well be rebuilt and new and added areas constructed together with their public services—schools, churches, parks, and recreation centers. Many of these designed to offset in whole or in part recent decentralization trends. Modern ideas and ideals in planned living standards will mean blighted areas rebuilt for our individual workers, other decaying areas rebuilt for so-called white collar workers groups. In each case in the rehabilitation of our cities, these may be placed in or adjacent to the central industrial or business districts—all desirable betterments in our social and economic structures.

"In the development of these newer areas may be established garden homes for other citizens and at a greater distance, even up to 100 or 200 miles, suburban areas may be developed for business and industrial executives who will, as a direct result of wartime airplane development, commute by plane.

"These may appear as revolutionary and optimistic expectations, but with the reservoir of demand which will have been built up by the nation's wartime rationing system, augmented by the almost compulsory war bond savings funds and wartime high-wage, easy money in the hands of millions of Americans, together with the hope which all of these millions of Americans hold that the Federal Government will never again permit a drift into 1932 conditions, we can in all optimism, after the close of the war, look for a long era of development and prosperity for the whole country, in which real estate will be a prime benefactor."

United States Yards Produce 750 Merchant Ships in 1942

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The United States Shipbuilding industry turned out in 1942 a record number of 750 merchant vessels, totaling 8,000,000 deadweight tons, to meet President Roosevelt's "blueprint for victory" goal, H. Gerrish Smith, President of the National Council of Shipbuilders, said today.

[Axis submarines have sunk 575 United Nations and neutral cargo ships in the Western Atlantic since Dec. 7, 1941, according to the Associated Press tabulation of announced sinkings.]

In a year-end statement, Mr. Smith asserted that "if we are given the men, materials, and equipment, we can and will meet the President's call for 15,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships in 1943."

Mr. Smith, saying his statement was approved by the Navy and Maritime Commission, asserted that shipbuilders, rising to meet the challenge of mass producton, delivered more than seven times the output of 1941, when 1,088,497 tons were completed, and smashed all standards for monthly production.

The industry built 125 merchantmen, aggregating 1,110,000 tons, in December. The previous record, set in September, was 93 vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 1,009,800. The yards turned out 84 cargo carriers of 891,700 tons in November.

Mr. Smith said that 600 of the 750 ships were of the Liberty type, the emergency freighters of approximately 10,500 deadweight tons, which are mostly all-welded and constructed in yards designed for that purpose.

The flow of materials and equipment, he said, had been "unusually dependable" during the past year, but he added that "shipyard facilities and a growing efficiency, however, have so expanded that we can now produce ships faster than certain controlling types of material can be supplied for commercial and naval vessels."

"Naval vessels built in privately owned yards have been delivered in six months to a year ahead of schedule," Mr. Smith said, and he declared that "repair work on our own commercial and naval vessels as well as those of the United Nations has taxed our capacity, but we have met the challenge. Two companies alone repaired over 12,000 of all types in a recent year.

"Our river and Great Lakes yards are turning out the largest ships they have ever built, the size being limited only by ability to float the craft from inland waters to the sea," he said. "Ore ships, rivaling the length of our greatest battleships, are now being constructed in Great Lakes shipyards for use in lake service. Wood and concrete ships and barges are also being made in considerable number."

Pig Farm to Pig Iron in Eight Months Is Story of New Kaiser Undertaking

FONTANA, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP)—From pig farm to pig iron in eight months.

That's the story of Henry J. Kaiser's iron and steel mill here—the first integrated steel plant west of the Rocky Mountains—where a huge blast furnace was scheduled to be "blown in" during ceremonies today.

The program called for Mrs. Kaiser to throw a switch igniting coke within the huge milk bottle-shaped furnace, named, in her honor, "The Bess," which stands on land that was a hog farm when ground was broken last April.

"Within 30 to 36 hours after Mrs. Kaiser ignites the furnace," said a company announcement, "the first molten pig-iron will be drawn off and within a year more than 400,000 tons of pig-iron will have been produced, to be made into great ship plates, structural steel and alloy steels."

The public was invited to today's "blowing-in" ceremonies, in which Mr. Kaiser was to be principal speaker.

The "blowing in" moved further toward completion the famed shipbuilder's project in steelmaking, undertaken nine months ago when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation authorized a loan now totaling $83,000,000.

Two huge batteries of coke ovens, completed by an army of bricklayers in a little over six months, are producing thousands of pounds of coke a week. Into each of more than 80 ovens goes 15 tons of Utah coal supplied by a Kaiser company-operated mine. When carbonized, the coke is placed in the 100-foot blast furnace.

There, at 2,700 degrees, coke, limestone, iron ore and air are fused in a hurricane blast into molten pig iron and slag.

The "pigs" will be taken to six open hearth furnaces in a building expected to be ready for operation soon. There commercial scrap iron, manganese, dolomite and clays containing aluminum will be added and the mixture heated to 3,500 degrees to produce steel.

The steel ingots will be conveyed to the rolling mill, also nearing completion, and flattened like baker's dough into great plates.

Gypsum Leases In N. Y. Void

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30 (AP)—Federal Judge John Knight Dec. 29 declared "null and void" a New York State law adopted in 1909 under which the National Gypsum Company obtained mining leases on the Tonawanda Indian Reservation.

He held that the United States Government, suing on behalf of the Tonawanda Indians, was entitled to summary judgment.

Under authority of Section 85 of the Indian Law of New York State, the Gypsum leases were issued for a 20-year period on April 26, 1922, but were extended in 1936 for an additional 14 years beginning May 1, 1942.

As part of the confirmation of the treaty under which the Tonawandas acquired the Reservation land, Judge Knight pointed out that in 1857 the title was conveyed to the State Comptroller "in trust" only.

"The Tonawanda tribe concededly has the right to actual possession and use of the premises and under such a trust no title vests in the trustee (State Comptroller)," Judge Knight said. "Such a trustee is merely a holding trustee, and that is exactly what the tribe sought to secure through the treaty and the deeds.

"The gypsum in the mines is part of the real estate and the State as trustee had no authority to deplete the real estate by permitting the removal of the gypsum."

The court stated that another lease could be arranged by the Gypsum Company through the Federal Government. Charles H. Berry, Superintendent of the New York Indian Agency in Buffalo, said the Tonawandas are desirous of renewing the leases but at an increase of from 3 to 7 cents per ton for the gypsum.

Higgins Builds Marine Engines

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30 (AP)—Andrew Higgins, New Orleans boat builder, announced he had purchased a can company's plant here and will build marine engines in mass production not only for himself but also for others.

"I told those Yankees some time ago that if they were not able to supply me with engines I would build my own," Mr. Higgins declared. "Well, that is exactly what has happened. I'm going to build engines not only for our own torpedo boats and other craft but also for others in the country.

"We won't have to close down our plant again, as we did in one branch some time ago, for lack of engines when we get into full production by March.

"We have already started building our own marine engines by hand and Higgins Industries, Inc., is receiving tools and production machinery from its Michigan

By a Staff Photographer

Nature Adds an Architectural Touch to the Making of an Old New England Home

The gnarled elm sheltering the mellowed Gates Elm House in Framingham is said to be older than the 1774 dwelling itself, one of the hundreds of history-breathing structures being measured and recorded under a Federal project in Massachusetts. The iron props, one protruding from the stone wall in foreground, help to hold up the giant tree with its top spread of well over 200 feet. In the summer, the leafy sentinel resembles a gorgeous, colored umbrella, sheltering the ancient mansion from the elements.

Congress Has 'Expenditure Responsibility'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt indicated Dec. 29 that he considers the question of reducing nowar expenditures to be the responsibility of Congress.

In the case of many such items, he added, the problem was whether Congress wanted the Administration to enforce the laws it has passed or not.

At a press conference, Mr. Roosevelt was asked what his plans were in this connection, with an added observation by one of the reporters that there had been much talk of slashes in nonmilitary categories.

Mr. Roosevelt's first response was to say he did not know how people got that way. He went on to assert that over a billion dollars was chopped out of the budget last year.

Largely, he said, it was a question of what was a war expenditure. Taking for example the Federal inspection of meats for civilian consumption, he said he did not know whether that was a war expenditure or not. Nor did he know what Congress wanted done about it.

Federal efforts to eradicate or check white pine blister rust presented another typical problem. Obviously, Mr. Roosevelt said, this was not a war expenditure. However, if the rust was not controlled, millions of dollars would be lost through the destruction of the trees.

It was up to Congress, he said, to say whether the program should be continued.

He was asked about the expenditures for the enforcement of the antitrust laws. That also, he replied, was a question of whether the Administration was going to carry out the laws that are on the statute books.

Jeffers Confident On Rubber Crisis

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Rubber Administrator W. M. Jeffers said Dec. 28 he was confident the rubber problem could be licked "if we are able to get the critical materials which we must have to build the synthetic rubber plants which have been authorized."

In a speech prepared for the annual meeting of the Illinois Highway Users Conference he added:

"There are about a million tons of rubber in the tires of our automobiles. This is enough, if properly taken care of, to bridge the gap between the present critical condition and the time when synthetic production will be sufficient to take care of the slack.

"Unfortunately there has developed some misunderstanding about the request your Government is making of you in this rubber conservation program. There has been confusion because of the many intricate questionnaires that have flowed in a stream from Washington. There has been some opposition to some of the regulations that have been set up nation-wide. There have been some arbitrary, although undoubtedly well intended, rulings by some local rationing boards."

Navy to Keep Men 38 In for Duration

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Navy announced Dec. 28 that its personnel 38 years of age or older would be kept in service for the duration.

The War Department recently ordered that soldiers 38 and older might be honorably discharged from the Army if they could serve the war effort better as civilians because of physical limitations, but the Navy said it saw no need to take similar action.

Its announcement said that sailors and marines over 38 were considered to be "individuals who have joined the Navy of their own free will and they will be retained for the duration. No officers or men were taken into the Navy under compulsion."

Roosevelt Put 'No. 1' in Art of Public Speaking

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt, whose radio fireside chats have made his voice and manner of speech familiar to the nation, is ranked by a majority of the college and high school teachers of speech as "the best public speaker in the business," says one of the group.

The opinion was given by Dr. Elwood Murray, for the last 12 years Professor and Chairman of Speech and Dramatic Arts at the University of Denver, after he had reported on a survey on the ability of a public speaker to estimate his audience reaction.

Dr. Murray, who gave the report yesterday at the annual conference of the National Association of Teachers of Speech, said "there isn't much doubt as to President Roosevelt's ranking as a radio speaker—he's No. 1—and the majority of teachers of speech agree that he is the world's best.

The Professor asserted that the outstanding attributes the President possessed in speech-making were his "smooth, flexible voice, fine diction, and his uncanny estimate of audience reaction in his selection of material."

The President was described by Dr. Murray as "the greatest public speaker of all contemporary American orators," and said he also was "the most effective in estimating audience reaction." Mr. Roosevelt, he said, seldom misses on guessing in advance what his audience response will be to his speech.

The survey disclosed that generally a speaker is 60 per cent efficient in estimating his audience reaction—but the President's score was far above that mark, Dr. Murray said.

He said that doctors, lawyers, businessmen, ministers, college and high school students were used in the experiments, and it was disclosed that men were better than women in estimating audience response and that high school boys were the most efficient in guessing what his audience is thinking. College men were second, while ministers were no better or worse than lawyers or doctors.

Wilson Predicted Present Conflict

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Woodrow Wilson's prediction of a second World War was recalled Dec. 27 on the eve of his birthday with publication of a volume entitled "Wilson's Ideals."

Issued by the American Council on Public Affairs in co-operation with the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, the book calls attention to the current significance of President Wilson's proposals for American participation in world organization.

A compilation of the World War I President's statements, the volume includes these assertions of a generation ago:

"I can predict with absolute certainty that within another generation there will be another world war if the nations of the world do not concern the method by which to prevent it."

"I do not hesitate to say that the war we have just been through, though it was shot through with terror of every kind, is not to be compared with the war we would have to face next time. . . . What the Germans used were toys as compared with what would be used in the next war."

$150,000,000 For Housing In N. Y. City Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—High up in early business of the incoming 166th Legislature should be an additional $150,000,000 appropriation for low-rent housing in New York City, Edward Weinfeld, State Commissioner of Housing, urged today, reporting that contracts for three additional projects here this week had scraped the bottom of the barrel in the city's $100,000,000 three-year-old slum clearance program.

This was the city's share of the $300,000,000 loan fund with which the State public housing program was launched in 1939. The three latest projects, exhausting the loan, are in Lower Harlem and in Brooklyn's Marcy and Gowanus sections. In the up-State area, for which $50,000,000 State money was ear-marked, nine housing projects are being built or are under contract.

Stating that, of New York City's 300,000 low income families living in old-law tenements when the public housing program started, 15,000 now had adequate homes, Commissioner Weinfeld declared that only the surface of the problem had been scratched.

"Now that all of the State funds are used up, the housing program, insofar as New York City is concerned, will be brought to a dead stop unless the Legislature acts promptly to provide additional loan funds," he continued. "The authorization will make it possible not only to build these additional homes for low-income families and clear sub-standard areas, but also to cushion the impact of postwar readjustment by giving employment to thousands of men both on the job and in the building materials industry.

"With a nation speeded up to the greatest productive effort in its history and a national income in excess of $100,000,000,000 annually, it is clear that a collapse of our entire economy can be avoided when the guns are silenced only by a substantial postwar public works and private construction program. . . . It would be a serious indictment of our leadership if we were able to engage almost 63,000,000 men and women in furthering the war effort and then failed to find useful employment and a secure family life for them in peace-time."

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French Food Situation Chaotic; 'Black Markets' Gouge Hungry

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Numerous reports from France have disclosed the dreadful plight of the French people who since the defeat of 1940 have been thoroughly plundered by their German conquerors.

We knew food rations had to be cut to the very limits of human endurance, we heard that even those manufactured articles which are considered indispensable in any civilized country were now lacking. Statistics have been published showing that French birth figures have dropped consideraby while, at the same time, the fatality rate has gone up tremendously.

Yet new and more detailed information on French food shortage as it has developed in recent months gives a somewhat modified picture of the situation in France.

It appears that only part of the French population is actually living on the edge of starvation, while large groups have succeeded in defending themselves fairly well against the consequences of German plundering.

Not only have the French peasants been able to hide large quantities of foodstuffs, but the "black market" has become a well organized institution in France where rich persons can buy almost everything they need. There are also numerous persons in the cities who have relatives in the country supplying them with additional food.

French defense workers producing arms for the German Army receive supplementary food rations from the Nazi authorities. The Nazis have even established a scale of wage payments in canned food for defense workers in order to stimulate production.

Demands Increased

The Germans, however, have now stepped up their demands for food delivery on part of the French. As the German economic situation becomes more critical, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring has announced that in the framework of Europe's new order it would not be the Germans who would starve first. United Nations occupation of North Africa has not only cut the last source of French food supply from abroad but lack of phosphate fertilizers, usually imported from North Africa, will badly hamper French agricultural production in the coming months.

Dingle M. Foot, British Secretary for the Ministry of Economic Warfare, stated, moreover, that United States food ships which had been allowed to pass the British blockade to unoccupied France were no longer going through now that the whole country was in the hands of the Nazis.

We must, therefore, expect that —at least in French urban centers —shortage of food products will become more and more acute. The Germans have also increased the number of their occupation forces which must be nourished by French agriculture.

The strike of French peasants against the food distribution system of the Vichy Government has become an important feature of the French situation. Moving appeals which chiefs of the Vichy regime, especially Marshal Philippe Pétain, addressed to the French farmers have been almost entirely unsuccessful.

Deliberate Sabotage

While in the first months after the defeat, French agriculture endeavored to bring more products to the market, today the peasants are consciously sabotaging the government's food delivery program. Vichy attempted to increase food prices of agricultural products. Yet farmers went on strike when they discovered that even large amounts of banknotes were unable to buy most needed manufactured goods.

Today French peasantry, which had long been considered the pillar of the Vichy regime, is violently attacked in French newspapers. The Temps Nouveaux, Paris collaborationist newspaper, declared that French peasants have lost all sense of honor, that they have betrayed the traditions of peasantry, that they have sold their products only to the "black market." Marcel Déat has announced drastic measures against the farmers and has asked the Government to collect food products forcibly on the farms.

Travelers from France who lived in French villages disclose that the peasants not only eat well as compared with urban people, but that in many cases they eat even better than they used to do before the war. Best qualities of food products which formerly were sold to the cities are now consumed by the peasants and their families.

Selling to the agents of the "black market" is not only attractive to French farmers because they receive prices 10 and even 20 times as high as Government rates, but because clandestine food buyers are, at the same time, also agents of the "black market" of manufactured goods. It is from these "black" buyers that the peasant receives textiles, metal and other articles. This fact indicates the increasing breakdown of France's economic system. Industry and agriculture have established unofficial relations in which products are exchanged according to a barter system. Vichy's inflated currency is no longer considered legal tender.

Conditions in Cities

In French cities, however, especially in the larger centers, the picture is entirely different. The small group of wealthy persons who are able to buy large quantities of food on the "black market" are still well off and by no means undernourished. Recent house searchings by the Vichy police resulted in the discovery of large stocks of all kinds of food in the houses of rich citizens.

Yet prices on the "black market" remain prohibitive for poor folk. They are unable to pay 50 cents for an egg, $2 for a pound of meat, $10 to $15 for a pound of butter, $10 for a rabbit, etc.

Official rations in France are only 1,134 calories daily, and even rationed products are frequently unobtainable. Poor people in French cities if they are not defense workers or if they have not particularly close relations with peasants are slowly starving.

Nothing is more revealing and, at the same time, more moving than the high mortality rates in vacation camps for city children which the French Government established.

German authorities, however, are not influenced by the increasing distress of the French people. According to reports from London, this year, from a French harvest of only 50,000,000 tons of wheat, instead of 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 tons in normal years, the Germans will take 8,000,000 tons against 5,000,000 tons in 1941. German demands for other foodstuffs have also considerably increased. These demands for new deliveries of French food products, moreover, were presented by the German authorities before the occupation of Vichy-France. Now tens of thousands of fresh Nazi and Fascist troops will have to be supplied with food by French agriculture.

Transport Hampered

Yet the collecting of French agricultural products is increasingly hampered by the heavy strain put by the Germans on the French transportation system. Today, French railways are transporting German regiments to Southern France. They carry large quantities of war matériel for these forces and for the equipment of fortifications which the Germans are building along the French Mediterranean shore.

French railways, therefore, are overcharged and are unable to carry French food from the rural districts to the cities and to Germany as well. Many inside reports from the French indicate that important quantities of perishable farm products have been rotting on the railway stations of remote country places.

While impeding the execution of Germany's plan to extort additional food from France, the critical transport situation in France is, at the same time, enlarging the difference in living conditions between the country and the cities. Flight to the country had begun before the Germans took over French industry and endeavored to recruit workers for the German armament industry.

Now, when hunger in the urban centers will grow, immigration to the villages where the food supply is still fair, will take on larger proportions. Food pressure on the cities will partly accomplish what the Vichy Government attempted to undertake for ideological reasons—the reruralization of the French population.

An increase in the relative strength of the French peasantry, as compared with other social groups in France, is not only an important economic fact but comprises also far-reaching political implications. Every plan for the reconstruction of France after the war must take into account that French peasantry has physically and economically suffered much less than other parts of the population and that this development will weigh in the political balance of the country.

Victory Stamp

Associated Press

New United States Issue

A design symbolic of United Nations' victory features the new "United Nations" postage stamp to be issued by the United States Post Office Department on Jan. 14.

Woman Author Takes Blame In Desertion

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP)—Ursula Parrott, the author, today took full responsibility for helping a former dance band musician to leave an Army stockade where he was being punished for going absent without leave.

The writer made a statement to newspapermen during a preliminary hearing at which United States Commissioner R. E. Davis bound her over to the Federal Grand Jury under $1,000 bond on a charge of aiding a soldier to desert.

Mrs. Parrott told of driving the soldier, with whom she had been friendly for some months, out of the stockade concealed in the rear seat of her automobile.

"I have only one thing to say," she told newsmen.

"Nothing of this was Private Michael Neely Bryan's fault. He persistently urged me to go back, because I would get into a great deal of trouble.

"I was afraid the guard would shoot, and kept right on going.

"We were only going out for dinner. We meant to get back sooner, but it was difficult.

Assistant District Attorney Ernest L. Duhaime and a Federal Bureau of Investigation announcement told of a chain of events which led to Mrs. Parrott's arrest.

They said that the novelist went to the Miami Beach Army stockade Monday to visit Private Bryan, who was serving 30 days for being absent without leave.

"Mrs. Parrott," a F. B. I. statement said, "concealed the soldier in the rear seat of her automobile when he left Miami Beach Monday in the late afternoon, and did not return him until late Tuesday afternoon."

She turned him over to Federal agents, apparently after a quarrel, Mr. Duhaime reported, and Private Bryan then disclosed her role in the incident.

Shrewd U. S. Blow Seen Against German Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A shrewd American blow at German influence over specialized Argentine import trade is seen in the appointment of the first continental representative in this country of the American Standards Association.

Cyrus T. Brady, Jr., director in Argentina of the United States Steel Products Company, has been named permanent representative, with headquarters in Buenos Aires, of the American Standards Association, known throughout the world as the A. S. A.

Hitherto German manufacturers and importers have had a great advantage over American competitors by their entrenched representation in the local organization, known as the I. A. R. M. (Instituto Argentino de Racionalizacion de Materiales), whose recommendations exert powerful—usually decisive—influence in the award of public contracts.

Intensive Work

Some of the North American concerns in Argentina are already members of the I. A. R. M., and many British companies also, but although these are carrying on an intensive work co-operating in every way, the German interests, apparently subsidized, operate with their well-known thoroughness, definitely furthering their interests at the expense of those of the Allies and all legitimate competitors.

Mr. Brady, on the confirmation of his appointment, stated that his mission would be "to establish friendly relations with standardization bodies in South American countries, to supply the specialized information, and to assist in the co-ordination of ideas tending toward the solution of intricate standardization problems."

The American Standards Association is a federation of some 80 technical and professional associations in the United States and includes in its membership more than 2,000 private companies. It serves as a clearing house through which industrial, technical and governmental groups develop and co-ordinate their standardization programs to promote a single consistent set of national standards. It also acts as the authoritative channel for international standardization work.

The Germans have been closely identified with and well represented on I. R. A. M. ("Iram" as it is known locally) ever since its existence. Official recognition is given to the organization in view of its great assistance to public departments in issuing specifications. The State Railways, for instance, make "Iram" specifications compulsory.

Close Union

Mr. Brady, of course, would be the first to protest against having any nationalist interpretation given to his appointment, but there is no doubt that it is a premeditated move against excessive Axis influence. Moreover, the British are known to be acting in close union with the North Americans to this end.

The British already have their representation in Argentina through a local standards committee, which is the only one outside the British Empire. Due to the war, however, many of the British technical delegates to "Iram" are no longer available, while there has been no such diminution in German representation.

In looking ahead, for postwar planning, both communities are well aware that they must act together to overtake the Germans with their long lead. The appointment of a North American representative has coincided with commencement of the co-operation.

Coolidge in 1928 Stressed Permanence of Peace Era

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Memories of that golden year of peace and prosperity — 1928 — crowd the pages of a new volume of state papers just issued.

The 1,057-page State Department book opens with a message to Congress by President Calvin Coolidge stressing that "the country is in the midst of an era of prosperity more extensive and of peace more permanent than it has ever before experienced."

President Coolidge based his hopes of enduring peace largely on favorable international reaction to the Kellogg Pact outlawing war.

But on Sept. 6, 1928, the American Charge d'Affaires in Athens, H. S. Goold, reported to Washington that while the pact to outlaw war was in general favorably regarded in diplomatic circles, "the Italians seem to have an expectation bordering on hope that the treaty will fail." He continued:

"To them it seems to be the attempt of the satiated powers to preserve what they have, nearly all of which was won by war; to make it disreputable for anyone ever to dispossess them of their vast war-got gains."

A note more in harmony with the general optimism of 1928 was sounded in Japan's reply to the American proposal for an antiwar pact. The Japanese told the American Ambassador in Tokyo:

"I beg to inform Your Excellency that the Government of Japan sympathizes warmly with the beneficent aims of the proposal now made by the United States, which they take to imply the entire abolition of the institution of war, and that they will be glad to render their most cordial co-operation toward the attainment of that end."

The volume of state papers also told how many years before he bombed Tokyo and became a Brigadier General, one James H. Doolittle had a hand in the preliminary skirmishes—at that time entirely peaceful—between Germany and the United States for control of vital air routes in the Western Hemisphere.

Reports from American diplomats in the various Latin American capitals disclosed at that time that French and German companies—particularly the latter—already were in on the ground floor. From Lima, Peru, the American Charge d'Affaires, reporting on efforts of a German company to crowd out an American concern seeking an air line concession, informed the State Department that:

"The German proposal has the support of General Faupel and the other officers of the military mission of Germans at present directing the staff operations of the Peruvian Army."

In all such skirmishes Secretary of State Kellogg directed American diplomats to "render all possible and proper assistance" to the American companies, and in several massages stressed the interest of the State Department in fostering development by American interests of commercial air service between the United States and Latin America.

In the diplomatic papers concerning these flights, now made public in the volume just issued, the name of Lieut. James Doolittle appears repeatedly, sometimes in charge of his own expedition, sometimes as one of the pilots in a pathfinding flight.

Wallace's Postwar Peace Program Evokes Praise From Foreign Press

By the Associated Press

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's postwar peace plans outlined in a speech Dec. 28 continued to bring comment editorially and individually from various parts of the world.

In Stockholm, Swedish political quarters took the speech as evidence that the United States does not intend to withdraw from European problems after the war, and said that this news "will be received with special satisfaction by the Swedish people."

The newspaper Aftontidningen carried the speech under a headline: "U. S. A. has learned its lesson; no more isolationism."

Other newspapers also gave prominence to the speech. One headline said "world control will replace League of Nations."

In Cape Town, South Africa. The Cape Argus said that "it is well an authoritative American spokesman propounds a policy of full American participation in the process of putting Germany into what is tantamount to a straitjacket or padded cell, after destruction of its military power."

The paper added it was sure Mr. Wallace understood that his program "means creation of an international army of occupation for the whole of Germany for many years after the war."

In Bern—Mr. Wallace's peace aims along economic lines would be acceptable to Italy provided there were adjustments to give poorer nations economic opportunity, the Italian newspaper Giornale d'Italia implied in commenting on the speech.

First of the Axis press to comment on Mr. Wallace's proposals, Giornale d'Italia, whose viewpoint presumably is that of Virginio Gayda, devoted most of its attention to economic excerpts, and listed revision of colonial possessions as one of the major peace problems. Signor Gayda frequently reflects official opinion.

In Madrid—The speech was not reported in the Spanish press, and officials declined to comment.

In Havana, Secretary of State Jose Agustin Martinez praised the peace plan as offering a "horizon of happiness" against a Hitlerian peace calling for "a return to barbarism."

The address attracted front-page display in all Havana newspapers. Guillermo Martinez Marquez, editor of Pais, wrote that on the basis of the speech, "the little nations of our America will advance more confident in our own destiny."

U. S. Poultry Farmers Step Up Output To Help Offset Wartime Meat Shortage

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The nation's poultry farmers have made a good start, the Agriculture Department reported today, toward expanding the production of chickens to help offset shortages of meat resulting from heavy war demands.

In November, about 25,000,000 baby chicks were hatched by commercial hatcheries, the Department said. This was about 2,300,000 more than these hatcheries produced in the same month last year and nearly double their output of November, 1940.

Farmers have been asked by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, to produce at least 4,000,000,000 pounds of chickens, or 28 per cent more than the 1942 output, and 560,000,000 pounds of turkeys, or an increase of about 15 per cent. The Department says that if this goal is reached, civilians would have a per capita supply of poultry of at least 5 per cent more than the average for the 1935-39 period.

"Because of the strong demand for meat in 1943," the Department said, "prices are likely to be favorable for poultry producers during the entire year. The demand for baby chicks for flock replacement purposes also is likely in 1943 to be the strongest on record."

The 1943 egg goal calls for an increase of 8 per cent over 1942.

4 Ships Launched In Less Than Hour

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP)—Los Angeles Harbor shipyards gave the Axis the old "one-two-three" Dec. 28—and then added a "four" for good measure.

In 43 minutes, four spanking new ships, including a cocky little subchaser, were sent splashing into the water at multiple launching ceremonies. The schedule:

12:02 p. m.—The Coast Guard icebreaker North Wind, at Western Pipe & Steel Company yard.

12:20 p. m.—Cape Perpetua, 9,600-ton cargo-passenger vessel, at Consolidated Steel Corporation yard.

12:30 p. m.—A wooden submarine chaser, at Fellows & Stewart yard.

12:45 p. m.—William L. Marcy, 10,500 ton Liberty freighter, 113th built by California Shipbuilding Corporation.

OPA Places Ceilings On Fireplace Grates

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 30

Ceiling prices for lightweight steel fireplace grates were established Dec. 29 by the Office of Price Administration.

The ceilings, which apply to all fireplace grates made of steel which weigh less than five pounds will be $1.65 each, f. o. b. factory on sales by manufacturers; $2 each, f. o. b. shipping point on sales by wholesalers, and $3 each for sales at retail.

Temporary manufacture of fireplace grates using steel was authorized by the War Production Board from Dec. 21 through Jan. 6.

Firm Stand Taken By Bronx Judge

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Declaring that "something must be done a little more forcefully" to cut down juvenile crimes, Bronx County Judge Lester W. Patterson Dec. 29 sentenced three Negro youths to terms ranging up to 20 years on their pleas of guilty to charges of manslaughter in a "mugging case."

Edgar Tabon was sentenced to serve from 10 to 20 years in State Prison as a second offender. Edward Hoyes and Robert Henderson were given terms in Elmira Reformatory and the New York State Vocational School at Coxsackie, respectively.

Swedish Foodstuffs Exported on Barter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Foodstuffs exported from Sweden during the first eight months of 1942 were all on a barter basis, with the exception of turnips sent to Finland and potatoes to Finland, Norway, Estonia, and Belgium, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

Overzealous Stork Makes WPB Unbend

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Twins and triplets are giving the War Production Board's Consumer Durable Goods Division some extra work.

A WPB order last June 23 limiting the amount of steel used in each baby carriage to six pounds was all right for single-sleepers, but the maximum was not enough for vehicles for twins and triplets. So manufacturers started pouring in applications for exceptions to the order.

One manufacturer, for example, was allowed in the last three months to use additional materials to produce more than 75 carriages for twins. The average production of triplet-carriages has been two a month.

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Used Car Broker—Will buy for cash or sell on comm.; good prices. HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston. HUB. 7100.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine; chauffeur service available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE

ARLINGTON, 45 Walnut St.—Garage to let; dead storage $2 monthly. Call ARL. 5213-J evenings after 8 p. m. or holiday.

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service, quick efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 817 2nd Pl., Plainfield, N. J. PL. 6-6597.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

FOR SKILLED WORKMANSHIP AND REASONABLE RATES on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing or blending of any fur garment see and ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. Made to order and ready-to-wear furs available in all price ranges. Armand et Soeur, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CH 4-1424.

K. GAZAROSIAN
REPAIRING, REMODELING, COLD STORAGE
46 East Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J.
Englewood 3-7281

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	13c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED
HELPERS AND LABORERS —ALL CRAFTS
Apply to Master Mechanic, Charlestown Engine House off Austin Street, Charlestown, Mass.
No age limit
BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—FINISHER FOR FURNITURE and pianos. Ratner's Piano Store, 736 13th St. N. W. RE 2400.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED STITCHERS and EYELETTERS
on Government Parka and Poncho, etc.
Apply in person at main factory door 8:30 A.M. or 1:30 P.M.
CONVERSE RUBBER CO.
392 Pearl Street, Malden, Mass.

COUNTER GIRLS—Day and night work; Eastern Mass. Railway Bus Terminal Luncheonette. See MR. GREEN, Haymarket Sq., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, white or colored; care 3-year-old boy; 2 in family. Contact MISS DOROTHY OATLEY, Essex, Connecticut.

NURSE-GOVERNESS for girls; N. Y. suburb; state age, experience, salary, religion. MRS. G. SIMONDS, 515 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.

WOMEN and girls wanted for light stock and office, experience unnecessary; $13-$16 for 40 hours with opportunity for overtime; good chance to learn; good peacetime prospects. Box M-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman to do stenography and typewriting together with governess work with a small group of children in a private school, about 60 miles from New York City. Write giving qualifications and references. Box H-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

JEAN BENNETT—TEACHERS' BUREAU Serving: colleges, private and public schools. 3 Conway St., Roslindale, Mass. Par 7674

LOUISE C. HAHN
320 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING service for firms and individuals without bookkeepers; systems installed and audited monthly; taxes. Write Box L-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MUSIC

SACRED SONGS
The Harmony Music Publishers
64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Write for Catalog

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6800. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

TYPEWRITERS

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS TYPEWRITERS for the armed forces. Sell through an authorized dealer. Arcade Typewriter, 120 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121.

WANTED

PIANO ACCOMPANIST desires booking agent. Commission. PERCY WYCKOFF, 140 Pearsall Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Tel. BErgen 3-1206.

WANTED TO BUY

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. OPP. MACY'S. N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th. N. Y. C. WI. 7-7989

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	L	U	T	O			F	I	E	L	D	
A	I	R		H			E		S	E	A	
R	T		D	I	C	E	R			U	N	
I		B	R	O	O	D	E	R		C		E
S	H	O	E		L		V	O	L	E		
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P	O	E	M		H		R	E	A	D		
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R	H		R	U	S	E	S		O	S		
C	O	D		T		A		A	R	K		
H	E	I	N	E		R	O	M	E	O		

New Jersey

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUILLAUME HAIRDRESSERS
Specialize in TURBANWAY
The Heatless Permanent
84 No. Walnut St. Or 5-9750

HOBOKEN

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
Bedding—Furniture—Upholstery
Slip Covers Made to Order
Mattresses Made Over
Polishing and Cabinet Work
Phone—HOboken 3-1129 Est. 1920
1000 Bloomfield Street

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
Phone Bergen 3-8065

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: South Orange 2-3274. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All Our Patrons Who Read The Christian Science Monitor
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE FINEST
Bread, Rolls, Cake and Confections
FRANK MARKER, Inc.
594 Valley Road Montclair 2-4144
Upper Montclair

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW JERSEY

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 PASSAIC AVENUE, NUTLEY
Machineless Permanents, $5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent, $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626, 628 Main Avenue

SOUTH ORANGE

Glover's Esso Stations
Dependable Home Motorcycle Service
Bring In Your Car for Winter Check Up
68 West So. Orange Ave. SO 2-9798
614 So. Center St., Orange OR 4-6643

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

METTHOLD & METTGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter. Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Lentheric, Coty, Yardley, Elizabeth Arden and other famous Toiletries for Gifts.

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
"Always Reliable"

DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Some corner of your home needs a new table and chair from
Russell Smith, Inc.
Ogontz 4661 416 York Road

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9261, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
Invest your Christmas Money . . . in permanent beauty and pleasure. You will find both in the radiant square cut Diamond, set in Platinum $375.00
109 So. 13th Street
Certified Gemologists, Registered Jewelers American Gem Society

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St. Pen 5519

Sid Kauffman—Tailors
Formerly with the Bacharach-Kauffman Co.
Suits to Measure from $35.75 up
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS
Croser Arcade, 1420 Chestnut Street

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia MIC. 3124

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

READING

Season's Greetings
from Reading's Leading Department Store
POMEROY'S

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE Electrapure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

MOFFITTS Shoe Repairs
Stop at the Sign of the GOLD BOOT
140 Washington Ave. Tel. 5263

SWARTHMORE

Complete Service for Your Car
RUSSELL'S
Dartmouth Ave. Phone 0440

Season's Greetings
Michael's College Pharmacy
ON THE CORNER
BUY WAR STAMPS HERE

UPPER DARBY

Just Arrived Direct from Florida Selected Groves, Tree-Ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
Basket Oranges 70c
Grapefruit 5 for 25c
Pink Meats 4 for 25c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike, Just West 69th St. Term.

WILKINSBURG

DASCH'S MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4600
Wishes the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor a Happy New Year

THE CHARME SHOP
"Where Fashions Dwell"
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

AFTER-CHRISTMAS CLEARANCE
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Penn Ave. and Wood Street
Serving Wilkinsburg since 1889

YORK

Buy Your VITALITY SHOES from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

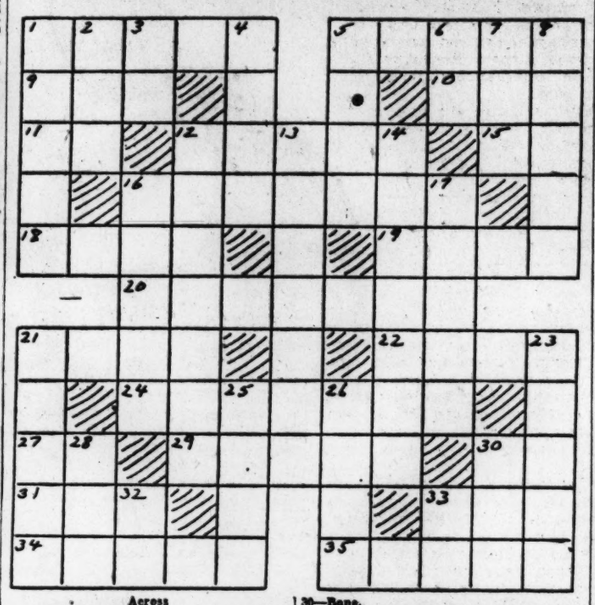
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is name of dog in Walt Disney's animated cartoons?
5—Who became known as "The Children's Poet"?
9—To ventilate.
10—Where would you find a paper nautilus?
11—Right (abbr.).
12—Dice player is what?
15—What is a prefix signifying "not"?
16—What is a building for raising chicks without a hen?
18—What did Wynken, Blynken, and Nod use for a boat?
19—A field mouse is what?
20—What were the "Nuremburg live eggs"?
21—Byron's "Bride of Abydos" is what?
22—Would you read, ride, or wear a romaunt?
24—Who composed the mythological ballet "Sylvia"?
27—What is symbol for rhodium?
29—What are stratagems?
30—Bone.
31—The haddock is allied to what fish?
33—What craft preserved numerous animals?
34—What was middle name of Cincinnatus?
35—What is a kind of slipper worn by men?

Down

1—Where is Montmartre?
2—Kindled.
3—What was starting point of migration of Abraham's family westward?
4—What State of U. S. leads in limestone and clay products?
5—Would you sail, ride, or feed a munga?
6—What is a plural ending?
7—What is a silver coin of Rumania?
8—You would dance, plant, or spend a Fourth July—which?
13—What would you call one who builds air castles?
15—What place was famous in Greek mythology as goal of the Argonauts?
14—Whose ride is subject of a Longfellow poem?
16—Convex.
17—What flowers are associated with June?
21—What is any elevated seat, station or position?
23—What is first name of Troop, captain of fishing schooner in "Captains Courageous"?
25—Musical instrument.
26—Callisto was changed into what creature?
28—What implement is used for weeding?
30—What is a native mineral?
32—What prefix signifies "double"?
33—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do? The LORD *is in his holy temple, the* LORD'S *throne is in heaven.*—Ps. 11:3, 4

Words of Current Interest

Abana (II Kings 5:12)—*Ab'-a-na* (first *a* short, second and third obscured as in sofa).

A river associated with Damascus, reminding us of the geographical fact that Damascus, though appearing on small maps to lie near the Mediterranean, shows on large ones to be situated on a plain inside the shoreland mountains of Syria. The Abana, accordingly, if historians correctly identify it, starts on the interior side of those mountains and flows toward the sunrise, watering the region about Damascus and continuing its course till it empties into a small inland sea, or lake, of its own. Further regarding its headwaters, they are not far from those of the south-flowing River Jordan.

Fervency—*Fur'-ven-si* (*u* as in *urn*, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*, *i* short).

Means "heat," and in more common figurative than literal use. Given the adjective "fervent," from a Latin present participle, the noun "fervency" becomes an inviting coinage—just such an opportunity as is zealously seized in the sixteenth century.

Millennium—*Mi-len'-i-um* (first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *e* and the second *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

"A period of happiness," says Oxford, "and benign government." That is a modern meaning attached to a word that back in the seventeenth century designates the Apocalyptic one-thousand-year reign of Christ on earth.

Naaman (II Kings 5:1)—*Na'-a-man* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*, third clipped-short as in *account*). Three syllables, stress on the first.

A Syrian army commander who finds cure of leprosy from counsel of Elisha. His character and the political temper of his time are revealed in his setting a higher value on the rivers of his own country than on the Jordan River of the Israelites.

Nathanael (John 21:2)—*Na-than'-a-el* (first *a* obscured as in *sofa*, second short, third quick-long as in *chaotic*, *e* short). Four syllables.

He is thought by some New Testament critics to be the same man as Bartholomew; and if he is, then at least a few facts, instead of none at all, are known about Bartholomew's career—for one thing, his witnessing the miracle of the draught of fishes, told of in John 21.

Pharpar (II Kings 5:12)—*Far'-par* (both *a*'s as in *arm*).

Regarded by some scholars as a canal leading from the Abana; by others, as an independent stream rising in Mt. Hermon and flowing eastward, parallel with Abana, and losing itself likewise in swamp and lake.

Did You Ever Wonder

How It Is Possible to Bake Crustless Bread?

A new type of loaf which is all "inside"—unadorned with crust—has been made possible by a special kind of baking pan. The pan has a tight-fitting cover, the inside of which is lined with absorbent material, such as cellulose. After the dough is kneaded and placed in the pan in the ordinary manner, the pan lid is closed and held tightly in place by means of screws.

The moisture driven off in baking is taken up by the cellulose, and this damp cover causes the resultant loaf to be innocent of crust.

How a Torpedo That Misses Its Target Can Try Again?

A torpedo, once released from a submarine and on its self-propelled way, would seem to have but one chance of hitting its target. An ingenious invention, however, makes it possible for a torpedo that misses its mark by crossing ahead of the ship at which it was fired, to turn around and come back to hit its victim from the other side.

This apparent demonstration of uncanny intelligence on the part of the torpedo is accomplished by the use of a long wire which trails the torpedo. When the ship's prow touches the wire it closes a contact which makes the torpedo turn around and come back on its course.

A manually operated control which is set just before the torpedo is fired determines whether the torpedo does "right about" or "left about" face, the setting depending on whether the target is approaching from the right or from the left.

W. P. Keasbey

The Chinese Say:

There is many a good man beneath a shabby hat.

A bird can roost on but one branch; a mouse can drink no more than its fill from a river.

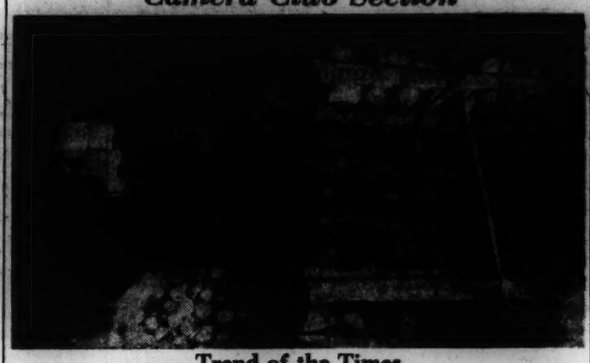
What cannot be told had better not be done.

Dig a well before you are thirsty.

If you don't scale the mountain you cannot view the plain.

Though you have money you cannot buy what is not to sell.

Camera Club Section



Trend of the Times

Harry C. Nasmith, of Port Perry, Ont., contributor of the above photograph writes: "The picture shows the present condition of our garage which contains six long cords of hardwood, in preparation for a possible shortage of coal before the end of the winter. This section of our home has been a garage for the past twenty-eight years, and for the previous sixty-five years was the wood-shed, during which time it would have housed from ten to fifteen cords each year. 'And thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges.'"

Jennie A. Russ, Harbert, Mich.

It's a Dummy

Motorists passing the farm of Herbert E. Koepke at Hartford, Mich., are apt to think that "Aunt Tillie" is really getting her mail until they see her face. In winter Aunt Tillie, a permanent fixture, is attired in a coat and a fur "tippet." She is quite an attraction and has had her picture taken hundreds of times.

In Lighter Vein

Tight-Wad

"Is this the field where the battle was fought in the tenth century?"

"No. It's at the top of the hill."

"I wonder why they didn't fight it in this field?"

"Expect because it's Farmer Gray's field. He won't even lend it for the village sports."

—Exchange.

Travelogue

In seventeen-forty
A sedan chair;
In eighteen-ninety
A carriage and pair;
In nineteen-thirty
A taxi fare.
But in 'forty-two
It's "Shanks's mare."

—London Opinion

Strange Find

A Milwaukee barber had a new experience the other day. A customer with thick, black hair, sat in the chair to have his locks sheared and when the barber started to work he saw a woman's ornately decorated curved comb stuck into the customer's back hair. He had no explanation how it got there.—Milwaukee Journal.

Women on Home Front

(Chicago Daily Times)

Women in uniform—WAACS, WAVES, and others—are helping this war along toward victory. So are many women whose uniform is a kitchen apron, an ordinary street dress. These household soldiers are the salvage infantry—the grease engineers, the tin-can armored division.

Women in industry and out of it are working on committees, doing volunteer bond solicitation.

The wife in the home is usually the key person, the chief of staff who decides that the budget can stand a regular deduction for war bonds. Her sacrifice makes the 10 per cent pay-roll deduction possible.

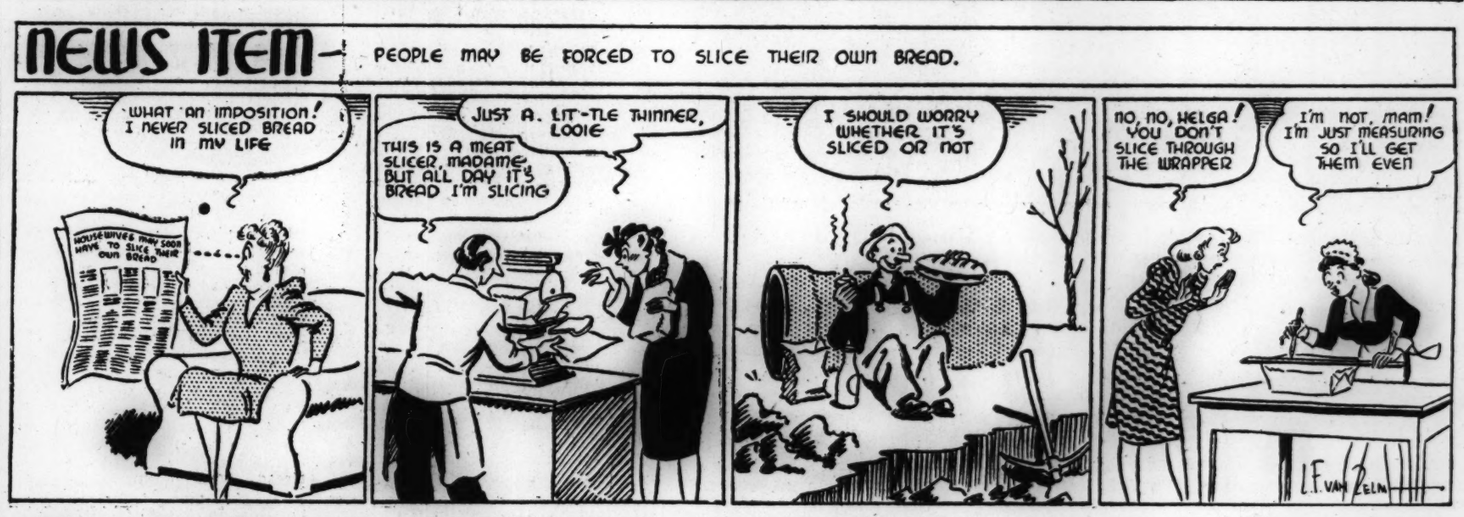
Women recognize that war bonds are hope chests for the future.

Brevities

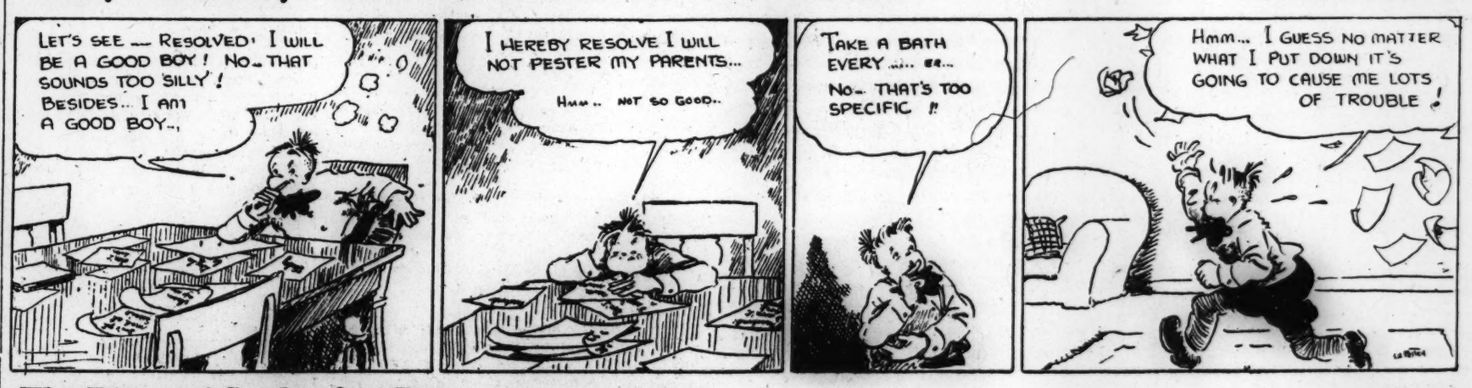
Richmond Times-Dispatch: Yoo-hoo, Lafayette. We're over here in Africa.

Omaha Evening World-Herald: Once upon a time, the harassed taxpayer told Washington how much money he made. Now Washington tells him.

Detroit News: They say Washington now has information lying around in unopened bales that would keep a million statisticians laying things end to end until exhausted.


NEWS ITEM— PEOPLE MAY BE FORCED TO SLICE THEIR OWN BREAD.
WHAT AN IMPOSITION! I NEVER SLICED BREAD IN MY LIFE
HOUSEWIVES MAY SOON HAVE TO SLICE THEIR OWN BREAD
JUST A LIT-TLE THINNER, LOOIE
THIS IS A MEAT SLICER, MADAME, BUT ALL DAY IT'S BREAD I'M SLICING
I SHOULD WORRY WHETHER IT'S SLICED OR NOT
NO, NO, HELGA! YOU DON'T SLICE THROUGH THE WRAPPER
I'm NOT, MAM! I'M JUST MEASURING SO I'LL GET THEM EVEN
L.F. VAN HELM

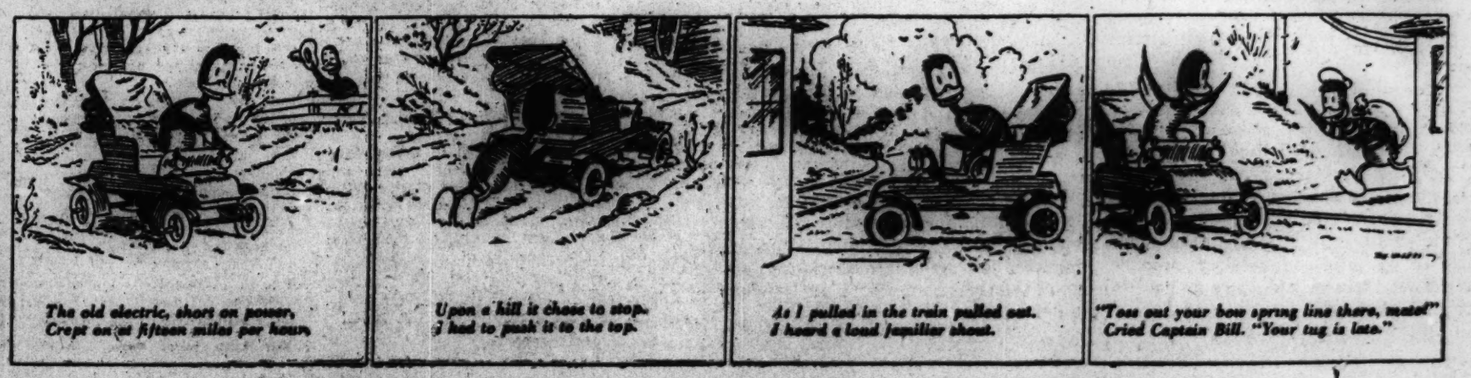
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And Clean Up Those Papers, Young Man!* By Le Pelley


LET'S SEE — RESOLVED: I WILL BE A GOOD BOY! NO— THAT SOUNDS TOO SILLY! BESIDES... I AM A GOOD BOY...
I HEREBY RESOLVE I WILL NOT PESTER MY PARENTS...
Hmm.. NOT SO GOOD..
TAKE A BATH EVERY..... ee... NO— THAT'S TOO SPECIFIC !!
Hmm... I GUESS NO MATTER WHAT I PUT DOWN IT'S GOING TO CAUSE ME LOTS OF TROUBLE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Mind? Well Hardly!* By Rodgers

I went over to thank Betty Anne for her present today-
But the minute she saw me she said, "Why, Snubs, why! are you wearing Sponge's Christmas present?"
"You mean this ribbon was supposed to be for Sponge?" I barked—
"Oh dear, I must have mixed up the boxes," she said. "I do hope you don't mind!"
Mind? Imagine that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ship Ahoy!* By The Hagers


The old electric, short on power, Crept on at fifteen miles per hour.
Upon a hill it chose to stop. I had to push it to the top.
As I pulled in the train pulled out. I heard a loud familiar shout.
"Toss out your bow spring line there, mate!" Cried Captain Bill. "Your tug is late."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Preparing for 1943

Watching American preparations for closing out 1942 the casual observer may be tempted into discouraging reflections. Reading about runs on liquor stores, record-breaking night-club reservations and other preparations to greet 1943 with noisy revelry, he must wonder if the people have forgotten the President's request to open the New Year with a day of prayer. Just how are the two modes of celebrating to be combined? Won't it be a bit difficult to stop the drinking at midnight and begin the praying at 12:01 a. m.?

Of course, much of the noisy and boisterous celebration of the New Year will be no worse than thoughtless. Indeed, there will undoubtedly be much wholesome fun, particularly at parties given by civic organizations devoted to the entertainment of servicemen. For those who believe they must have one "last fling" before facing the rigors of rationing or the dangers of the front the work of these organizations may do more than mere moralizing can do.

Genuine good times may well help men and women meet the stresses of war. Yet even merely thoughtless merrymaking is tinged with escapism. A traditional New Year's Eve celebration seems somewhat less than an adequate preparation for the days ahead. But doubtless the noise of such celebrations exaggerates their place in the American scene today. Silent but heartfelt prayers attract little attention. The thousands who celebrate the holiday by plugging steadily along on war production jobs will make no headlines.

In the last year millions of Americans have girded up the loins of their minds to deal with the tasks of war and some are trying even to prepare for the possibly greater tests of making a successful peace. A national sense of humor and confidence keeps the people from being overserious. Possibly many have still to realize how different and how much graver are the problems ahead than any they have known. There is definite need for a more humble and teachable attitude

One may wish that more had been learned from 1942's hard experiences and that fewer Americans were preparing for 1943 with drunken orgies or mere noise. But the President's call to prayer and the determined workers in war plants are far more representative of America's purpose today. And while the thought that tries to isolate itself from necessary sacrifices must be exposed and corrected, more can be done for the escapists by love than by mere condemnation. Indeed a very good keynote for 1943 would be this memorable New Year's message from Phillips Brooks:

"What is going to be our truth for the New Year? Is it not that the love which has never deserted us shall come closer to us, because it finds us readier to receive it—making us better, stronger, purer, nobler, more manly, more womanly, more fit for life; not because God loves us any more, but because we, with new openness, are more ready to receive Him into our lives?"

Spies on the Irish Border

Axis spies are operating across the border between North and South Ireland, and a warning has been issued to the troops in Ulster to be on the lookout for them. They cross the frontier from Eire, pick up information of military importance, and return with it to Dublin, where the staffs of the German and Italian legations are located. Coupled with reports of weather conditions which are of especial aid to enemy fliers, this information is of immense assistance to the Axis.

The connection between the leakage of information and the submarine campaign, which is still taking a heavy toll of shipping in the Atlantic, is too patent to be ignored. Repeated protests against the activity in Dublin of Axis representatives have had little apparent effect except to limit their official number.

Eire has affirmed an unswerving attitude on neutrality. But to believe that the position of the German and Italian officials in Dublin has invariably been correct, as has been maintained by the de Valera Government, is more than naïve. The record is all the other way. It follows then that there is good reason for the warning just given. But something more is needed. Eire itself has an interest in supplies getting through. It should be possible to persuade Dublin to tighten the guard along the frontier. Some pressures on Eire would be justified in an effort to check a practice which has become a definite menace to the Allied cause.

Those Annihilated Russians

What Hitler set out to do in Russia in 1941 he has still to attempt in 1943. He has not broken the Russian armies forever. He has not even accomplished his revised objectives of cutting the Volga supply route or taking the Caucasus oil fields. And though, geographically, he may seem nearer to these achievements than a year ago, he is actually farther from them than he was even when his overworked intuitions decided to go on strike. For now he is faced not only with the possibility of a great military disaster as a result of Russian capture of Kotelnikovski, but with what he so greatly feared in 1941—a two-front war.

One of his avowed reasons for the Russian campaign was that he could not give the British the attention he thought they deserved while the possibility of Russian attack on Germany existed. He regarded the Russians as a very big nuisance—one big enough to require attention but not big enough to change the course of German destiny.

Except for the forces needed to occupy the conquered territories, keep a watch on the Channel and help out the Italians against an ill-equipped British force in Africa, Hitler's forces could be concentrated in Russia in the open seasons of 1941 and 1942. What the Nazis lost last winter could be made up, and better than made up, in the coming summer.

But 1942 ends less comfortably—not only for Nazi soldiers on the Eastern Front, but for the hierarchy in Berlin. The second front that Hitler sought to avoid by his attack on Russia has had time to form because of the magnificent resistance that the Russians have put up. Whereas the Nazis could once go south for success when the Russian plains got too cold, now they have no diversions for the German people except the continuing slaughter of innocent peoples in conquered Europe. Winter is now no better, from the point of view of Nazi communiqué writers, in Africa than in Russia.

There is a greater difference between the last days of 1942 and the last days of 1941 than appears in the reports from the Russian front—and in that difference some may read a promise that the last days of Nazi rule are not "a thousand years" away.

No Mass Pardons

This is the season when, in years past, Massachusetts citizens came to expect the pardoning of large numbers of prisoners. "Christmas pardons" they were called, but there haven't been so many of them in recent years—not since Gov. Leverett Saltonstall went to Beacon Hill, and not since the legislative investigation of what came to be known as the pardon and parole racket.

For a brief period recently it appeared that pardons or commutations of sentences might be given at Christmas to some 60 inmates of the Massachusetts prison colony at Norfolk who voluntarily submitted to medical research tests which Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, has termed "very important." In fact, petitions seeking clemency have been prepared and submitted to the State Board of Parole.

The idea of pardoning such a large number of prisoners, many of them serious offenders, did not meet with general approval despite the importance of the contribution these men are said to have made to medical research. Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the State Board of Pardons and Parole, rendered an excellent service when he took the position that there could be no mass pardoning of prisoners as a reward for the part they played in the medical tests, however unselfed and heroic their acts may have been.

As a conscientious administrator of the Bay State's pardon and parole machinery Mr. Lurie took the only stand he could—that each case must be considered on its individual merit. The fact that the men had voluntarily submitted to medical experimentation could be viewed as only one factor in each case, he said. The cases are now being carefully examined and many of the men will undoubtedly receive executive clemency.

Mr. Lyman's desire to reward these men for rendering what State officials and medical men believe to be a tremendous service at great risk to themselves is understandable. The public, however, will be glad of this further evidence that the days of free and easy pardons and paroles in the Bay State are over.

As we at home start to run the 1943 gantlet of higher taxes, more rationing, and additional restrictions, let us remember that upon our efforts may depend the success of others thousands of miles away.

Our Readers Say—

"Present Answer to Prayer"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Hopkins dinner [described in the Washington press as an example of official extravagance] is doubtless an exasperating commentary on conditions in Washington, threatening impairment to the morale so greatly needed, but surely there is other news so vastly encouraging as to offset it.

One is thrilled to read of General Montgomery's request last October 23rd to his company commanders to direct a prayer to the Almighty for guidance and support in their undertaking to drive the pagan Nazi from before them. Says General Montgomery: "It is truly wonderful what has been accomplished since as the result of our prayers."

Many years ago Adam H. Dickey, writer and lecturer well known to many of your readers, said: "If a man were drowning in mid-ocean with apparently no human help at hand, there is a law of God which, when rightly appealed to, would bring about his rescue." In these days we are privileged to witness many proofs of this glorious truth. Not only on sea, but on land and in the air, is it being proved that those who appeal humbly and without doubting to the Higher Power do not do so in vain. Rickenbacker and his men, Harold Dixon and his two flying companions, a boatload of survivors of the Robin Moor, and scores of others, in their peril hesitating not to pray, and, upon their safe return, joyously giving credit to the God of their deliverance.

Lincoln declared: "Without the assistance of that Divine Being who attends me I cannot succeed; with that assistance I cannot fail."

President Roosevelt calls for New Year's Day to be observed in prayer and gratitude. All these are signs of the leaven of spiritual truth and love at work in human affairs. There is nothing new in the prompt, favorable answer to honest, humble prayer.

Religion now teaches a doctrine of present answer to present prayer rather than uncertain reward in a hereafter. When the peace is won let us hope that the spirit which breathes through the utterances of Washington, Lincoln, Rickenbacker and Montgomery will be given place at the world's conference tables. If so, we shall benefit by an influence so vast and compelling that even a thousand inane, extravagant dinners would work no impairment.

JAMES K. WESTOVER

Buffalo, N. Y.

The Bookshelf

The Blitz That Failed

Max Werner's "Military Strength of the Powers" and "Battle for the World" established his reputation as a forecaster of the course the present war would take. In THE GREAT OFFENSIVE (New York: Viking. $3), he reviews the German-Soviet conflict up to the middle of 1942, and traces the effect and counter effect of this campaign on the widely spread fronts of today's global war.

Germany intended the first World War to be a blitzkrieg. Failure to comply with the basic principle on which the strategy of the initial invasion of France was predicated brought on a protracted war and Germany's ultimate defeat.

In planning the present war, the German General Staff again aimed at a short war; one in which their designs could be accomplished before their unprepared opponents could rally their resources. The mistakes made in the first World War were given careful consideration to obviate the possibility of their being repeated.

Advantage was taken of the Civil War in Spain intensively to test personnel and material under combat conditions, and the entire theory of the Blitzkrieg, patterned on the use of modern weapons, was given a comprehensive and successful trial in the attack which swept over Poland like a tidal wave.

The same success attended the Nazi invasion of France, and aside from the aerial battle over Great Britain, the war ran very much in accord with Germany's plans until the mistake was made of attempting to Blitzkrieg Russia.

From his personal knowledge of the German and the Russian peoples, the terrain involved, and his ability to obtain heretofore unpublished documentary material, the author has produced an unusually fine and, as far as can be determined by news releases, accurate analysis of the Nazi-Soviet campaign up to the end of June, 1942, when the Nazis, abandoning their previous plan of conducting a campaign over a 1,500-mile front, concentrated on a battle of annihilation in the south, designed to penetrate the Caucasus. The reasons for this shift of policy and the results the Germans anticipated attaining are given in detail.

One arresting feature of this book is a comprehensive study of the strategy of the German invasion of Russia. A contrasting description is provided of the manner in which the Russian armies developed a defense that has negated the doleful prophecies so prevalent in June, 1941, when countless German divisions swarmed over the Soviet frontier. This survey is further amplified by a résumé of the tactical lessons the campaign has offered in the use of improved and new weapons. As might be expected, the tactics developed and used by the Red Army meet with the author's approbation.

Several chapters of the book are devoted to a discussion of the other fronts on which today's war is being fought. Conditions in the Mediterranean and the Pacific are painstakingly related, and emphasis is placed on the part that sea power is destined to play.

Toward the end of the book the author develops his thesis of a strategy of coalition on the several fronts—Anglo-American-Chinese in the Far East, and Anglo-American-Soviet in Europe—and rightly states that the future will be a race between the concentration of Allied forces and the offensive power of the Third Reich and its satellites.

Mr. Werner is committed to establishing a second front in Europe without delay, and he devotes considerable space to describing the manner in which he proposes it be accomplished. He fails to grasp the fact that the United Nations have another formidable enemy in the Pacific which must meanwhile receive active attention lest the clutching tentacles of this octopus enfold other southern Pacific objectives.

F. L. O.

He Thought They Were Twins

Barn Raisings: Real and Radio

A Dispatch From the Farm

A number of funny things come out of Washington from time to time, and among them must be numbered some of the whip-'em-up radio programs designed to make us tear around and win the war. Sometimes I laugh right out loud.

Tonight, for instance, they broadcast a little thing with appropriate music designed to promote neighborliness. They want us to share our automobiles, mind other peoples' babies, pool whatever we have to pool in this great national trial. To show how much neighborliness has meant in American history they portrayed a wagon train struggling across the prairies, a-looking for Indians and dreaming the dreams of empire. One poor chap was having trouble. His oxen didn't step too well and he couldn't keep up with the leaders. So, across the years and across the miles we heard this hapless pioneer, via Washington, slapping his oxen with the reins and yelling, "Gid-dap!" This made me think of the time Cartoonist Wallace Goldsmith showed Calvin Coolidge extracting milk and saying, "Whoa, caow!"

I was still chuckling over it when the next generation of pioneers, now safely homesteaded in Dakota, had a barn burn down. "Never mind," said one neighbor after the light had died away. "We'll have a barn raising tomorrow! Everybody come and dance on the new floor tomorrow night!"

Well, that isn't just the way of it, and it may be I can improve on the Washington version. If I were going to make a preachment on neighborliness by citing a barn raising I would speak of the preliminary exercises. I would get my lumber cut and hew the timbers, I would whittle some treenails, I'd buy a few kegs of nails, I'd get the tools sharpened, and find the plumb, square, level and chalk-line. Then I'd get the underpinning ready. Also, I'd look to the food by talking things over with my wife. Evenings I would grind mince-meat, and maybe press some sweet cider just before the raising. Raising a barn isn't a case of throwing up your hat and shouting, "Let's dance!" Neighborliness begins with being a good neighbor yourself, and before the crowd gathers to help you out, you'll want to show them you deserve it. Before a barn is raised, it has to be built.

* * *

Barn raising is the antique version of prefabricated Victory ships. Each part is built beforehand—flat on the ground and ready to be lifted into position. Hewing, chiseling, boring, fitting, and jointing, the farmer works long hours getting ready for the raising party. When the day is finally set, the barn is in such readiness that a few hours' work will elevate it. Meantime, the wife has spoken to other wives and plans have been laid for the dinner.

The only repast that ever came near equaling that of an old-time New England barn raising was a launching party. One's preference depends on whether he was brought up along tidewater or as a highlander. Launching parties usually added seafood to the menu—but nobody ever went home hungry from either. For the barn raising they usually roasted an ox or two. Spring lambs were split and spread across the fire holes in the ground. Whole hams were baked, chickens were roasted, sometimes venison and wild ducks were as free as the wind. Unplaned pine boards were horsed under the trees on the lawn, and the women piled them with things to eat. A small boy, with his heart on fire, could pass down the line and see everything in the world worth seeing.

But the men who rigged the tackle-and-falls, who boosted on the great beams, who teamed the oxen as the ropes creaked in the pulleys, who drove red oak treenails into the holes, who tried the walls with spirit-levels until the bubble steadied dead-center, who shimmed the low spots, who twisted the yank from rafters with a peavey—these men looked at pies and cakes and doughnuts as omega to the rest of the alphabet. They came to meal with bed-rock intentions. When the women announced that, "We can eat now," the boss-farmer would say, "Anybody got an appetite?" Then the young man atop the ridgepole would yell, "Please pass the beans!" and slide down to the ground.

The meal was strictly country fare—plenty of potatoes and turnips and squash and boiled onions and stuff like that, with thick slices of meat and pickles and jellies. As the men ate, their womenfolks hurried around and kept the plates filled. Nobody ever had to say, "I'll take a mite more of the white meat." Instead, nobody had to say anything until it was time to say, "Nope, no more, not a thing, not a thing. Couldn't hold another morsel, nope—positively nothing more, thanks." Then all hands would begin on the desserts.

After the meal there would be some talk, and then the men would wander out to the barn and see that everything was right. Sometimes there would still be some fitting to do, but usually they just looked things over before going home to do chores. There wasn't any dance on the new barn floor, because there wouldn't be any floor until after the roofers and siding were on. Of course, things have speeded up lately, and maybe in Washington they are raising barns with walls, floors, roofs, stock, track-fork, hay and scuttles all in. And then again, maybe not.

* * *

But let not trivial sneering obscure my point. I still think the neighborly barn raising as a grand object-lesson for wartime America. In reality, the radio boys had a pretty good idea. But barns weren't built in a day, and we didn't urge the oxen with reins. We walked slowly beside the heads of the cattle as they twitched great logs out of the woods. We walked patiently beside them as they drew the heavy sleds to the mill. We walked ploddingly back with the boards and timbers. We walked not one trip, but many. We shaped the timbers and framed them with skill and industry and sharp tools. We laid down rough plans on rough paper. We finally lifted the whole thing together, and when it was done, we still had a lot to do. It seems to me this aspect of barn raising might well be commended to American consideration.

Someone seems to have forgotten that timbers are squared by broad shoulders and broad axes, "hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may." Right now it's my notion we have too many radio programs yelling "Gid-dap!" at the oxen.

JOHN GOULD

The Wide Horizon

Maoris Show Their Loyalty

By Marjorie Skill

LONDON

When Macaulay wrote of "the traveller from New Zealand (taking) his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's," he might have been writing of an incident in 1942. The historic and artistic appeal of the cathedral has kept it the first choice of 90 per cent of all members of the New Zealand Forces reaching London since 1940. As to its "ruins," of course, every schoolboy knows that St. Paul's took comparatively little brunt of the Nazi attacks on it in 1940 (and London Bridge stands as intact as when Macaulay wrote the lines).

When the United Kingdom celebrated the victory in Egypt on Sunday, November 15, the day also appointed for honoring the Civil Defense Service, St. Paul's was the scene of London's chief celebrations.

* * *

Among the crowd were New Zealanders. Perhaps my interest in our service men goes a little deeper than compatriotism, because for eighteen months I have been helping with the New Zealand section of an hour's program broadcast on short-wave every fortnight to New Zealand soldiers fighting in the Middle East. New Zealand men of all the services who happen to be on leave in London are invited to broadcast to their friends in the Middle East; and, after entertaining them in the canteen attached to the theater where the broadcast originates, the B. B. C. sees to it that the men are made to feel at home.

And what vital and potentially world-making young men these are! They have earned many awards for valor, including five Victoria Crosses. When, not infrequently, the face and the eyes smiling at you are brown, you can be almost certain that the voice you'll hear will be liquid and beautiful. Such a one was popular and handsome Kingi Tahiwi, an officer in the R. N. Z. A. F., and a descendant of Te Rauparaha, the great chief whose signature was the second which figures on the Treaty of Waitangi. At the end of September, Kingi was reported missing in the Middle East.

When Crete was evacuated residents of the United Kingdom read with deep interest that "the Maoris were the prime fighters of all Crete . . . Maoris earned deathless glory for two bayonet charges . . . Maori captain speaks faultless English." Of course, none of this surprised New Zealanders. As to eloquence, this is reported to be a marked quality of the four Maori members of the New Zealand Parliament, and of them Apirana Ngata is one of the best orators in the Dominion.

* * *

It was through the wise foundations of British rule that Maoris learned to appreciate Christianity (they had been cannibals) and to make long and dangerous voyages to express their loyalty to the crown. Their exemplars were Captain Cook and the Rev. Samuel Marsden, Yorkshireman, each of whom made a number of journeys to New Zealand. The Maoris admired Cook for his courage and his justice while they learned from him the beginnings of agriculture.

A story of the Maori War, which Lichfield Cathedral has commemorated by a tablet, deserves retelling today. After an engagement, Ta Haroa, who had been brought up by Bishop Selwyn in his native land, was resting at night in a pah (fortress) on a hilltop. He heard groans coming from beyond the palisades encircling the pah. Mortally wounded, Colonel Booth of the 43rd British Regiment lay in the no-man's-land, unable to be moved. Ta Haroa waited his opportunity to evade the British sentry, descended the hill, lifted his enemy's head, and asked what he could do to help ease him. Colonel Booth wanted water. Ta Haroa knew there was none in the pah, so he took the Colonel's calabash, crawled stealthily through scrub to a place behind the lines and got the water. He carefully guarded this as he crawled back to succor his dying enemy. Later he wormed his way back to the pah, and next day he was captured by the British.

It would be odd indeed if the highest offices in their land should not be open to this fine race. One of its most brilliant members, Sir James Carroll, was deputy Prime Minister. But benefits are not one-sided. Some years ago a wealthy member of the Te Heu Heu tribe gave to the Government 4,000 acres of valuable land for a tourist resort. Travelers the world over know it, for it boasts a superb scenic background and the famous mountains, Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe and Tongariro.

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